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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries.

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184

September 4, 1965

No. 4464

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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184

SEPTEMBER 4, 1965

No. 4464

## British National Formulary

### PROPOSED DELETIONS IN 1966

IT is proposed to delete a number of preparations from the British National Formulary 1966 edition. The following are provisionally listed for deletion:—

Ammoniated mercury and coal tar ointment.

Ammoniated mercury, coal tar and salicylic acid ointment.

Antazoline compound eye-drops.

Atropine methonitrate eye-drops.

Atropine tablets.

Barbitone sodium tablets.

Belladonna and alkali mixture.

Benzoin inhalation.

Boric acid eye lotion.

Boric talc dusting-powder.

Calamine ointment.

Calcium chloride syrup.

Calcium sodium lactate tablets.

Camphorated opium compound mixture.

Caramiphen ethanedisulphonate tablets.

Carbromal tablets.

Chlorinated soda surgical solution.

Colchicum and sodium salicylate mixture.

Corticotrophin zinc hydroxide injection.

Crotamiton lotion.

Dapsone injection.

Dextromethorphan tablets.

Dibromopropamide cream.

Ichthammol pessaries.

Lactic acid irrigation.

Lead and spirit lotion.

Lead and zinc oxide paste.

Lead compound lotion.

Leptazol injection.

Levorphanol injection.

Lobelia and stramonium compound mixture.

Magnesium sulphate enema.

Mecamylamine tablets.

Menthol and eucalyptus ointment.

Menthol inhalation.

Mepacrine methanesulphonate injection.

Mephentermine tablets.

Mercuric oxycyanide eye lotion.

Methicillin injection.

Methylamphetamine injection.

Nicotinamide injection.

Nicotinic acid tablets.

Oxytetracycline and procaine injection.

Pempidine tablets.

Phenindamine tablets.

Phenol lotion.

Pituitary (posterior lobe) injection.

Potassium bromide and nux vomica mixture.

Potassium bromide and valerian mixture.

Potassium bromide mixture.

Proflavine cream.

Proflavine solution.

Reserpine tablets.

Resorcinol compound ointment.

Salicylic acid and mercuric chloride lotion.

Salicylic acid and sulphur ointment.

Soap liniment.

Sodium chloride lotion.

Strychnine and iron mixture.

Strychnine mixture.

Succinylsulphathiazole tablets.

Sulphur ointment.

Yellow mercuric oxide paste.

Zinc and camphor ointment.

Zinc compound dusting-powder.

Zinc gelatin.

Zinc sulphate compound eye lotion.

Zinc sulphate lotion.

## Medicine Cabinets

### CONSUMER COUNCIL SURVEY

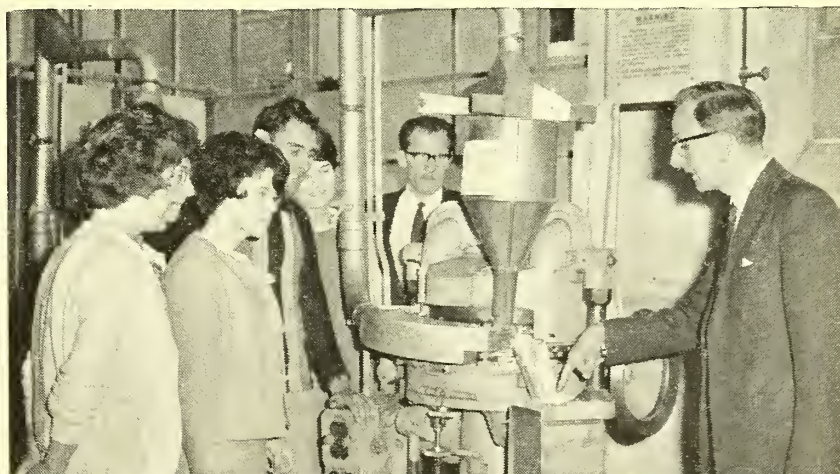
OWNERSHIP of medicine cabinets was among the subjects investigated in a recent survey carried out for the Consumer Council by Social Surveys (Gallup Poll), Ltd. 983 mothers of children under five were questioned about the safety aspects of equipment and baby accessories used in their homes. About 40 per cent. of all mothers in the sample owned a medicine cabinet and there was a higher level of ownership among older mothers and the more "well-to-do." Safety was not the main

influence on choice for any age or income group, size and price being more important. When safety was given as an important influence on choice, it was clear in only 18 per cent. of the replies that the cabinet was kept locked and had been fixed in a position where it was out of the reach of children. Most of the remaining answers were not sufficiently precise for it to be said that the cabinets were safe, and the answers indicated insufficient knowledge of the essential conditions of safety.

## Antibiotics in Milk

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

AN agreement with the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on the basis for assessment of the length of time that milk should be withheld after cows have been treated for mastitis with an antibiotic, is recorded in the report for the fifteen months, January 1964 to March 1965, of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee. The A.B.P.I. has given an undertaking on behalf of its members that all conventional penicillin-containing preparations for mastitis would be labelled with the period for which milk from treated animals should be withheld. The Advisory Committee is anxious to ensure that preparations containing all other antibiotics and inhibiting substances are also labelled in that manner. Copies of the report may be obtained free of charge from the committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.



WHERE THE TABLETS COME FROM: A group of nurses from a London hospital learn about the intricacies of a double rotary tablet compressing machine that produces up to 60,000 tablets an hour. Scene is the Graham Street, London, N.1, headquarters of The British Drug Houses, Ltd. The process was explained to them by Mr. G. K. Cade (warehouse manager).



## Conference Time-table

IN the time-table given below of the events during the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Cardiff, September 5-10, light type indicates morning and heavy type afternoon events.

### Sunday

- 10.00 At Welsh College of Advanced Technology (W.C.A.T.). Conference office open for registration. Until 9 p.m.  
 6.00 At St. John's Church, St. John's Square. Religious Service.  
 6.30 At St. David's Cathedral, Charles Street, Mass.

### Monday

- 10.45 In great hall, W.C.A.T. Opening session. Address by Conference chairman.  
 2.00 At University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Arts Building, Cathays Park. Science sessions.  
 2.15 Ladies' excursions.  
 7.30 for 8.00. At City Hall. Civic reception.

### Tuesday

- 9.30 At W.C.A.T. Professional session: "The Pharmacy as a Centre of Health Information" (great hall). Science session (pharmacy lecture theatre). Ladies' excursions.  
 2.00 At W.C.A.T. Science session. Ladies' excursion.  
 7.15 for 7.45. At Sophia Gardens Pavilion. Banquet.

### Wednesday

- 9.30 At W.C.A.T. Symposium session: "The Safety of Pharmaceutical Products." Ladies' excursions.  
 12.00 At W.C.A.T. Pre-lunch sherry party for members of the Institute of Pharmacy Management.  
 2.00 At Duffryn House. Garden Party. Sports competitions.  
 7.45 for 8.00. At National Museum of Wales. Reception by the University of Wales.

### Thursday

- 9.30 At W.C.A.T. Conference lecture: "Anaesthesia: Art or Science?"  
 10.45 Conference excursion to Swansea and the Gower Coast).  
 8.30 At Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Social evening for members of the Guild of Public Pharmacists and their friends.  
 9.00 At University Hall, Birchwood Road, Penylan, Cardiff. National Association of Women Pharmacists. Diamond jubilee sherry evening.

### Friday

- 9.30 At W.C.A.T. Professional session: "Pharmacy's Impact on the Public" (great hall). Science session (pharmacy lecture theatre). Ladies' excursions.  
 2.00 Science session.  
 4.00 Closing session.  
 8.00 for 8.30. At Top Rank Suite, Queen Street. Conference Ball.

## Essential Oils

### REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS SERIES

THE first series of British Standards for Essential Oils (B.S. 2999/1 to 15), originally published in 1958, has just been revised by the British Standards Institute. Each specification has been reviewed to take account of the revised (1962) edition of B.S. 2073 *Methods of testing essential oils* and of the qualities of oils at present commercially available. Oil of Japanese mint has now been withdrawn from the series as it does not comply with the internationally accepted definition of an essential oil. Certain specifications for oils of the same botanical species but of different, or unknown, geographical origin have been combined under a single number; for example, B.S. 2999-3 (oil of cinnamon leaf) now includes requirements for the oils from Ceylon and Seychelles, while B.S. 2999-10 (oil of patchouli) incorporates requirements for oils from the East Indies, Seychelles and Africa. Guidance on the criteria for determining the titles of essential oils is given in the foreword. Slight technical changes have been made to certain requirements in the specifications. As before, reference is made to B.S. 2073 and to B.S. 627 *Methods for sampling fats and fatty oils* for methods of test and sampling procedures. Copies of B.S. 2999/1 to 15 (published in one volume) may be obtained from 2 Park Street, London, W.1, price 8s. 6d.

## Narcotic Drugs

### REVISED 1965 REQUIREMENTS

THE Drug Supervisory Body, Geneva, has proposed the Second revised estimates of the World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.). The estimates for the United Kingdom and Eire (see C. & D., July 17, p. 49), have been amended and are as follows:—

	U.K. kilos grms	EIRE kilos grms
Cocaine	105	7
Diacetylmorphine	55	275
Hydrocodone	2	150
Hydromorphenol	1	—
Hydromorphone	1	60
Morphine	17,325	48
Oxycodone	10	600
Oxymorphone	1	25
Thebaine	—	—
Thebaine	310	25
Anileridine	15	2
Dextromoramide	18	2
Diethylthiambutene	8	250
Diphenoxylate	60	100
Dipipanone	55	2 500
Fentanyl	10	2
Levorphanol	2	100
Methadone	60	3 500
" intermediate	125	—
Normethadone	—	2
Pethidine	1,100	99
" intermediate A	4,780	—
" " B	50	—
" " C	100	—
Phenadoxone	11	100
Phenazocine	3	50
Phenoperidine	—	10
Codeine	10,400	330
Dihydrocodeine	300	500
Ethylmorphine	160	1
Pholcodine	620	13

The amended totals in respect of world

estimates (in kilos) are:— Benzylmorphine 94; cocaine 2071.7; codeine-N-oxide 6.5; Desomorphine 0.52; Diacetylmorphine 79.616; dihydromorphine 1.252; ecgonine 352; ecgonine methyl ester 48; hydrocodone 1,258.8; hydromorphenol 1; hydromorphone 105.1; metopon 0.5; morphine 1,552.77; morphine-N-oxide 0.51; nicodicodine 10; nicomorphine 18.1; normorphine 1.466; oxycodone 802.1; oxymorphone 25.681; thebaine 135.28; thebaine 5,665.1; alphaprodine 57.246; anileridine 381.763; betameprodine 0.1; betaprodine 0.1; dextromoramide 348.742; diethylthiambutene 25.539; dimenoxadol 0.06; diphenoxylate 374.662; dipipanone 86.533; etoxeridine 0.806; fentanyl 11.899; isomethadone 5.525; ketobemidone 75.765; levomethorphan 1.3; levorphanol 32.187; metazocine 1; methadone 477.730; methadone intermediate 435; moramide intermediate 750; normethadone 482.094; norpipanone 2.736; pethidine 19,799.366; pethidine intermediate A 8.746.8; pethidine intermediate B 397.53; pethidine intermediate C 118.2; phenadoxone 18.402; phenazocine 22.252; phenoperidine 4.478; piminodine 278.544; propiridine 11.1; racemoramide 400; trimiperidine 1,103.297; acetyldihydrocodeine 37.5; codeine 133,854.23; dihydrocodeine 5,219.688; ethylmorphine 9,965.83; nicocodine 12.2; pholcodine 3,236.9.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

## Sterilisation Techniques

### A POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN DUBLIN

A SERIES of six weekly lectures dealing with sterilisation techniques is being held at the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, commencing on November 4, at 7.30 p.m. Arranged by the Post-graduate Education Committee, the series will feature practical demonstrations, including the use of small-scale apparatus capable of dealing with sterilisation problems likely to be encountered in retail pharmacy. Collaborating in the production of the course are Professor R. F. Timoney and Messrs. C. S. O'Connor and V. J. Harte of the College staff. Notes on the subject-matter of each lecture will be made available to those participating. Fee for the course is £3 3s. Particulars, including syllabus and enrolment form, can be obtained from Mr. D. W. P. Boyd, Director, Post-graduate Education Committee, College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, 4.

## WORLD TRADE

### New Zealand Chemical Exports.—

Substantial increases in exports by nearly all sections of New Zealand's chemical industry have been recorded. Chemicals and chemical products, excluding petroleum products, earned NZ£615,000 in the 11 months to the end of May, as against NZ£358,000 the previous year and NZ£262,000 two years ago. Exports of fertilisers, medicinal and pharmaceutical goods, oils and perfumery and miscellaneous chemicals all rose sharply. Total exports of chemical products, including petroleum products, totalled NZ£1,632,000 in the 11 months.

**IRISH BREVITIES****THE NORTH**

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during May numbered 762,211 (516,130 forms). Total cost was £446,196, an average of 140.5d. per prescription.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

THE pharmacy of Mr. L. J. Howell, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon., was entered by thieves on an early closing day, recently. "Purple heart" tablets, cameras and perfume were among the goods stolen.

AS part of a campaign organised by the Home Safety Committee at Buxton, Derbys, to have all left-over drugs returned by householders to chemists, every chemist in the town is being asked whether he is prepared to accept the drugs if they are brought in.

A SECOND hole-in-one was recorded by Mr. S. G. Mote, M.P.S., when he played the 188-yard sixteenth hole at Leatherhead Golf Club, recently. Mr. Mote is a member of South London and Surrey Pharmacists' Golfing Society.

A SUNDAY morning explosion on August 22 at the factory of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics, blew off a large section of an asbestos roof and scattered debris over a wide area. The explosion was caused by the bursting of a reaction vessel.

EDINBURGH Royal Infirmary is issuing a special envelope to carry the postal stamps commemorating the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Lord Lister in 1865. Concurrent with the issue on September 1, a display of relics of Lister is being staged at Edinburgh University.

**LOCAL OFFICERS****PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**

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**TOPICAL REFLECTIONS**

By Xrayser

*Safety*

Domestic accidents are by no means infrequent, and they have been made the subject of study by Professor E. M. Backett (Professor of Social Medicine, Aberdeen University) (p. 190). The pharmacist's interest in the report will be mainly held by the references to poisoning in the home. Professor Backett says that it is hard to think of any domestic poisoning that is not preventable with reasonable care, but that might be said of accidents of almost any kind. The home has become the repository of an ever-increasing variety of potent substances in the form of medicines, past and present. One is occasionally astounded by the comprehensive nature of the medicines returned by the customer who has addressed herself to the problem of clearing out the cupboard in which they are normally stored. It matters not if the urge has been prompted by a desire to prevent accident or if its primary purpose is connected with the annual "spring-cleaning." The fact is that there has been a steady accumulation of residues of prescribed medicines going back over a number of years, with nothing to indicate to the lay mind the original condition for which they were prescribed—and, if there were, nothing to indicate that the present condition is that originally treated. A great deal can be done in the way of advising the public in the matter of the destruction of unused drugs. It may be true, as the report stresses, that the attractive appearance of the modern tablet or capsule constitutes a hazard where young children are concerned, but I do not think I am entirely in agreement with the professor in his contention that the bottle of medicine twenty years ago was less attractive to children. He does, after all, refer to the dangers inherent in the similarity in appearance between bottles of bleach and familiar drinks, and no one could say that bleach was other than unpleasant alike in taste and smell. It would seem that constant propaganda is necessary, and the pharmacist, in direct contact with the consumer, has an important part to play. A quiet word of advice by one with his authority is a valuable contribution to public welfare.

*Dangerous chemicals*

Another report published by H.M. Stationery Office (p. 191) is concerned with the apparent ease with which schoolboys have been able to obtain dangerous chemicals which they have used for the making of explosives. The report contains no reference to pharmacy having any part in the supply of the chemicals. From time to time the Pharmaceutical Society issues warnings to its members in connection with the sale of substances which might lead to dangerous experiment in inexperienced hands, and the pharmacist himself is well aware of the properties of his stock of chemicals. In my experience the demand reaches a peak not, as one might expect, about the anniversary of the inefficient Guy Fawkes, but soon after Christmas, when the original supply of chemicals in a "chemistry set" has been quickly exhausted. Much as one would like to encourage a youthful interest in the subject, I am doubtful of the advisability of selling (or giving) such sets to the young. Schools are well equipped with science departments in which there is trained supervision and adequate scope, and there is much to be said for the prohibition of the sale of chemistry sets, no matter how innocuous.

*A long experience*

I read with great interest the reminiscences of one who has given seventy-five years to pharmacy, and once more I have marvelled that those who entered pharmacy before the turn of the century were ever able to achieve success in their examinations. We all know there is no comparison between the standards of 1900 and those of today, but what study was necessary was undertaken under almost impossible conditions. The daily hours were positively inhuman in the period described by Mr. Herbert Jackson (p. 202) and I have nothing but admiration for those who endured and triumphed. He has richly deserved the success which has been his.



## OVERSEAS NEWS

### AUSTRALIA

#### Drugs Seizure

CUSTOMS officers in Sydney, New South Wales, have made what is thought to have been the largest single seizure of opium in Australia. Together with heroin, the haul was valued at £16,000. Some of the heroin was found in biscuit packets and some in packets of washing powder. The drugs were discovered on a Dutch vessel.

### UNITED STATES

#### Manufacturers Give Way

THE conflict between the United States Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (P.M.A.), and the Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.) over supplying information on some 280 old "new" drugs (*C. & D.*, August 14, p. 161), appears to be at an end. The P.M.A. has now decided to abide by the F.D.A.'s request and is recommending its members to reply to the questions asked regarding the safety or effectiveness of specified drugs. P.M.A. still believe that the agency was acting unlawfully in demanding the information on drugs which had been in use for years the safety and efficiency of which had been adequately established.

#### Curbing Dispensing by Doctors

SENATOR P. A. Hart, Michigan, plans to introduce a bill in the Senate to prohibit doctors from doing their own dispensing except under special circumstances. He was chairman of a Senate Antitrust subcommittee which found a number of unethical practices by interfering with and sometimes even denying, a patient's right to take his prescription to his shop of choice. "A doctor dispensing his own wares not only takes advantage of the patient but also interferes seriously with the competitive opportunity of other sellers," the Senator claims.

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### War Against Tsetse Fly

THE Rhodesian game and veterinary authorities have launched an all-out war against the advancing menace of cattle-killing tsetse fly. So critical is the situation at present that the Government has been forced to resume the mass slaughter of game, stopped years ago after outcries from world animal lovers. An agonising problem has been posed for the Rhodesian Wild Life Department and others dedicated to the preservation of wild animals. The Department is now being called on to destroy thousands of wild animals in order to stop the spread of the deadly fly and the sleeping-sickness disease it carries. The presence of game animals either encourages the breeding of the fly by providing the blood on which it thrives, or smashes down the fences put up to control animal movements. It is estimated that, since September 1964, hunters and rangers of the Wild Life and Veterinary Departments have shot more than 800 elephant and thousands of buffalo, kudu, bushbuck, warthog, and bush pig in the anti-tsetse campaign, all because

the cattle so vital to Rhodesia's economy and food resources must be preserved and all other methods of controlling the tsetse menace have proved ineffective. The tsetse fly, which carries the deadly trypanosomiasis, has made about 18,000 sq. miles of land useless for domestic stock, and its menace is still advancing. The Rhodesian Government has experimented with everything from gamma rays and chemicals to bush clearing and spraying in its total war against the tsetse fly. So far the only practical method of control has been to remove the main hosts of the fly (wild animals) from the fly fronts. More than £400,000 has been allocated to tsetse control in 1965. Extensive experiments are going on to find a more tasteful method of controlling the fly but, said the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, "the danger is immediate and experiments take time. We hope that, by relieving the pressure of the fly from the agricultural areas, African settlement will take place that will drive out the game and make the areas unsuitable for the fly."

#### Help Against Multiples

A NEW wholesale company that will buy non-ethical products in bulk for retail chemists, enabling them to compete with chain stores and super-

markets, has been formed in Johannesburg. The company, Store Development Services (SDS) hopes to have at least 600 of South Africa's 1,900 pharmacies supporting its scheme by the end of the year. Eventually it believes that all pharmacies will join in the scheme. Besides the service of bulk buying, the company will also advise shops on layout and sales promotion. A director said that the retail chemist is competing against 21,000 other outlets to sell items other than drugs and medicines, such as cosmetics. "He is losing about 40 per cent. of his potential sales—about £4 millions a year. We will help him recover some of that business and at the same time reduce the prices of these articles to the consumer." Turnover is expected to be £3 millions a year.

#### Fish Meal "Gold Rush"

THE production of fish meal has developed into what has been described as a "gold rush" with more and more big companies becoming interested in the harvest from the sea. Recent successful applicants for fish meal licences have included West Point Fishing Corporation, which was granted a useful increase of 10 tons an hour quota, a new company Suid-Oranje Visserye Bpk, and National Fisheries (Pty.), Ltd. They bring the capacity of Cape fish-meal factories from 254 tons to 304 tons an hour.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**ABBOTT LABORATORIES**, North Chicago, U.S.A.—The company has purchased Dott, Aldo Maccagni, Milan, a large Italian manufacturer of agricultural and veterinary products. Established in 1927 the Italian company has annual sales of £360,000.

**LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.** — No dividend is recommended on Ordinary shares for year ended March 31 (nil). Group trading profit, £29,537 (£2,816). Non-recurring items to be added, £2,710 (£54,565), provisions no longer required nil (£39,739) and net income relating to previous year of £7,972 (loss £2,682), makes £40,219 (£94,438). There is no tax charge.

**UPIJOHN CO.**, Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A.—A 17.9 per cent. increase in consolidated net sales for the first six months of 1965 over the same 1964 period is reported. Six months' sales totalled £42,165,716. Earnings for the period of £6,172,143 were up 34.1 per cent., amounting to 8s. 9d. a Common share (6s. 6d.). Sales for the second quarter were up 16.5 per cent. at £20,533,573 and earnings by 32.3 per cent. at £2,860,000. All of the company's marketing areas contributed to the gains during the period, with foreign operations continuing at a particularly strong rate. In the pharmaceutical area sales of antibiotics were up significantly, due mainly to a new antibiotic introduced in January.

**DIXONS PHOTOGRAPHIC, LTD.** —Profit for year ended April 30 was £102,355 down at £333,743. Dividend is 20 per cent. with a declared final of 11½ per cent. The board is con-

fident that the current year will see a return to the upward trend in profits. Summer sales so far have been satisfactory. The main unexpected difficulties in 1964-65 arose following the acquisition of B. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., previously the main competitor. Trading losses continued and economy measures taken proved more protracted than anticipated, thereby reducing overall margins and delaying the intended economies. After tax of £62,458 (£112,966), the net profit was £168,930 (£220,777).

**MACARTHYS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.**—In the future progress of the group "we foresee increased emphasis on the manufacturing side through Romford Laboratories, Ltd.," states the chairman (Mr. E. E. Farrant) in his annual report accompanying the accounts for the year ended April 30. Mr. Farrant (see also p. 215) states that, as he will be seventy in November, he had decided to retire as chairman, and that Sir Hugh Linstead, who recently joined the board had agreed to take over the chairmanship. Net profit for the year, £218,428 (£175,889) and dividend are as previously published (*C. & D.*, August 14, p. 153). Group profit after taxation of £81,375 (£86,522), is £137,053 (£89,367). Commenting on each company in the group, the chairman says that the arrears in National Health Service dispensing fees received during the year resulted in a "very satisfactory net profit" for Liberty Pharmacies, Ltd. The High Street, Romford, branch will cease trading in November; thereafter there will be only two retail shops.



**ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.**—An increased interim dividend of 8 per cent. is declared (equivalent of 4.8 per cent. paid last year), in order to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividends. The unaudited results of the group for the half-year ended June 30 together with the comparative figures for 1964, adjusted to include the results of Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., are: sales, £45,873,000 (£44,281,000); trading surplus, £6,569,000 (£6,527,000); less depreciation, £2,176,000 (£1,952,000). Sales for the half-year showed improvement in most sections of the group's activities. Margins for some products were reduced and that factor together with depreciation on new plants not yet fully in operation were the main reasons why trading profit did not maintain the peak level of 1964 despite the continued growth of sales. Estimates for the remainder of the year indicate a slight easing of activity with some reduction in trading profit from the level of the first half-year. Group projects announced in the first six months of 1965, in addition to the acquisition of Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., have included major extensions at Whitehaven to increase sulphuric acid and cement production, the formation of a joint company in New Brunswick to build a large fertiliser plant, and association in a new company in India for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and detergent phosphates. Capital expenditure in the period, excluding acquisitions, was approximately £4 millions. To finance expansion, and to repay bank overdrafts, the company earlier this month issued for cash £7 millions of 7½ per cent. Debenture stock 1985-90 at par. The issue was preceded by a reorganisation of the existing loan capital of the company and certain of its U.K. subsidiaries.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Trafficking in "Terrific Quantities"

"I TAKE it everyone is working together to see that the youngsters of the city are not being corrupted by these people who are obviously trafficking in terrific quantities of this drug," said the presiding magistrate at Liverpool city magistrates' court on August 25, to police prosecutor. The case was one in which eighteen-year-old Kenneth John Woo, 5 Normanton Avenue, Aigburth, admitted being in unauthorised possession of a quantity of cannabis. Woo was put on probation for two years.

### Had Prescription Forms

HALIFAX West Riding magistrates on August 25 remanded in custody for a medical report Richard G. Whitfield, unemployed, of no fixed address, who was alleged to have stolen prescription forms to get drugs. A police officer, prosecuting, said Whitfield had been found in a collapsed condition in London. He had 180 prescription forms which had been stolen from the surgery of Dr. J. K. Drucquer, Victoria Road, Elland, near Halifax. In a statement Whitfield was alleged to have said that he went to Dr. Drucquer's surgery. The door was open and he walked in and stole the forms from a cabinet.

## Wanted Skin Ointment

STATED to be a semi-invalid, Roger Webster, Grenville Road, Doncaster, a factory worker, pleaded guilty recently at Doncaster borough magistrates' court to charges of attempting to break and enter the pharmacy of Ernest M. Fox, Ltd., 294 Balby Road, Doncaster, and of being in possession of house-breaking implements without lawful excuse. He asked for a similar offence of attempted breaking and entering at the shop to be taken into consideration. Webster was stated to have tried to break into the shop to steal skin ointment. He was fined £2, given a conditional discharge for twelve months, and ordered to pay 15s. costs.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**MR. FRANK L. KING, M.P.S.**, 39 Albert Street, Mansfield, Notts, has retired and the business has been closed down. The premises are to be converted into offices.

**RONSHIE & MOORE, LTD.**, state that, by order of the Greater London Council, the address of their premises is now 140 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Telephone number and telegraphic address are unchanged.

**MR. LEONARD STEARN, M.P.S.**, who has been in business at 268 Mill Road, Cambridge, for thirty-seven years, closed his pharmacy on August 28. He and his staff have transferred to his other pharmacy at 237 Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge.

**ANTOINE CHRIS, LTD.**, Tadworth, Surrey, became a wholly owned subsidiary of Universal Oil Products Co., Des Plaines, Illinois, U.S.A., on August 5. The close relations which have existed between Antoine Chris, Tadworth, Antoine Chris, New York, who has also become associated with Universal Oil Products Co., and Etablissements Antoine Chris, Grasse, will be continued; in particular, the exclusive distribution agreement between themselves and the Grasse company will not change. It is the intention of Universal Oil Products Co. to maintain the same organisation, personnel and executives.

## Appointments

**LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.**, have appointed Dr. G. H. F. Fraser as assistant to the director of research (Dr. F. S. Spring).

**LONDON RUBBER INDUSTRIES, LTD.**, Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E.4, have appointed Mr. F. I. Norris sales representative for Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland area from Mr. T. Owens, who has been transferred to cover Manchester and surrounding district.

**BRITISH EXPORT HOUSES ASSOCIATION** have appointed Mr. V. R. B. Smallwood secretary of the Association in succession to Mr. A. R. B. Hore. The Association will continue to be housed and staffed by the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

**KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD.**, Larkfield, Kent, announce that Mr. D. T.

Wilkins (marketing and sales director, consumer products division) has assumed responsibility for the industrial marketing and sales division following the resignation of Mr. C. W. Ryan. He now has overall responsibility for both divisions.

**RIKER LABORATORIES**, Loughborough, have appointed Dr. Eric Glaser, M.C., Ph.D., M.R.C.P., director of research and development. Dr. Glaser will work at Welwyn Garden City where the company have recently extended their research unit. He will also be responsible for the analytical and research laboratories at Loughborough.

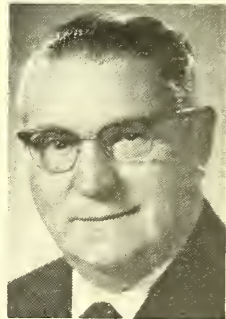
**BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD.**, Bowater House, London, S.W.1, have made the following appointments: Mr. T. V. Read (regional sales manager, South-west region) has been appointed to the newly created position of sales promotion and merchandising manager; Mr. A. J. Dallymple (sales office manager at Bowater House) will be taking over as regional sales manager for the South-west region; Mr. E. A. Hutchinson has been appointed regional sales manager of the Northern region; and Mr. F. Outram will be transferring from Bristol to take over the position of sales office manager at Bowater House.

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. W. S. PROCTOR, M.P.S.**, 69 Littlefield Lane, Grimsby, Lincs, has retired after fifty years in pharmacy. Mr. Proctor, who was also an optician, was a director of Gordon Lock, Ltd., before the business was taken over by R. Weston (Chemists), Ltd., and it was from their branch in Chantry Lane that he has retired. Mr. Proctor moved to Grimsby in 1929 and while there has twice been president of Grimsby Pharmacists' Association, of which he was also secretary for a number of years; he has also served on committees of the Grimsby Executive Council.

**MR. EDWIN ERNEST FARRANT, M.P.S.**, who has retired as chairman of MacCarthys, Ltd., joined the company in 1922, after having served during the 1914-18 war in the Middlesex Regiment. His pharmaceutical studies had been at the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy and he qualified in 1921.

In January 1924 Mr. Farrant was appointed managing director of the company, a post which he filled until February 1960, when he became chairman. He was founder chairman of the Romford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1942-43, and chairman of the National Health Insurance Pharmaceutical Committee, subsequently becoming chairman of the new [National Health





Service] Pharmaceutical Committee for Essex. He served as a pharmacist member of the Essex Executive Council. During the years immediately preceding the 1939-45 war he succeeded in building up a small but useful connection with local hospitals and public authorities in Essex and East London, supplying them with various pharmaceutical and surgical requirements. After the war he extended the service to local retail pharmacies, whose demands for "ethicals" was rapidly increasing as a consequence of the in-

ception of the National Health Service and the introduction of new and potent remedies. That expansion led in particular to the subsequent development of McCarthys as one of the large distributors of medicines in the United Kingdom. During his forty-two years with the company Mr. Farrant had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from a small private company operating retail pharmacies and employing a staff of less than a dozen to a public "quoted" company employing nearly 1,000 men and women.



**DISTINGUISHED BRAZILIAN VISITORS:** The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, which not long ago celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a visual teaching aid with emphasis on tropical medicine, recently received a visit from two distinguished scientists from Brazil: Professor Ziltone A. Andrade (head of the department of pathology in the school of medicine, University of Bahia at Salvador) and (at right) Dr. G. M. Böhm (assistant in the department of pathology in the medical school of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo). Dr. Böhm has been assisting the museum with advice and information for the revision of its section on Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis). Between the two visitors is Dr. A. J. Duggan (director of the museum).

## DEATHS

**BROWN.**—On August 13, Mr. Gilbert Brown, M.P.S., c/o Dr. C. K. Brown, 21 Crewe Road, Sandbach, Ches. Mr. Brown qualified in 1904.

**FOTHERGILL.**—On August 7, Mr. Harold Fothergill, M.P.S., 26 Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent. Mr. Fothergill qualified in 1938.

**GILMOUR.**—On August 10, Mr. Thomas James Gilmour, M.P.S., 11 Station Road, Hythe, Kent. Mr. Gilmour qualified in 1909.

**HEELY.**—On August 12, Mr. Walter Frederick Heely, M.P.S., 8 Dungarvan Road, Putney, London, S.W.15. Mr. Heely qualified in 1899.

**MENAB.**—Suddenly, at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, on August 22, Mr. Thomas McNab, Coatbridge, Lanarks, aged seventy. Mr. McNab qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1916.

**POLLARD.**—On August 24, Mr. E. A. Pollard, Arundel Road, Ansdell, Lytham St. Annes. Mr. Pollard was joint manager of the Blackpool branch of Jaynox, Ltd., since its opening in 1948.

**TYLER.**—On August 24, Mr. George Victor Tyler, M.P.S., Parkside, Stockport Road, Thelwall, nr. Warrington, Lancs, aged seventy-two. Mr. Tyler qualified in 1919 and was for many

years in business as a chemist and optician at Swinton, nr. Manchester.

**WARD.**—Recently, Mr. John Frederick Ward, B.Sc., F.C.S., M.P.S., White Oaks, Heathfield, Sussex, aged eighty-three. Mr. Ward, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1903, was the chief chemist of the Crookes Laboratories, Basingstoke, Hants. Mr. Ward was a retail pharmacist in business in London next door to the laboratories used by Sir William Crookes and Sir James Dewar, both past-presidents of the Royal Society, and Sir William's son, Henry Crookes. Whilst he was engaged in bacteriological consultancy work in a laboratory investigating the properties of liquid air and the effect of the low temperature on organic life, the glass dishes used broke when placed in the liquid air. A dish of silver foil was substituted and, to the astonishment of Henry Crookes and Mr. Ward, bacteria did not grow. Further experiment showed that many metals possessed a bactericidal property and that the action was due to ions of metal released from the surface. That led to solutions containing minute particles of metal being produced, designed to prevent the growth of bacteria. A demonstration of the discovery was made to a conversation of the Royal Society in 1911, and it was seen that dilute pre-

parations of metals could be used medically as antiseptics. Crookes colloidal solutions were thus born and Mr. Ward left his pharmacy to join Crookes Colloids, Ltd., which quickly developed a range of colloids that could be injected as well as orally administered. Mr. Ward also worked closely with Sir William Bayliss, the physiologist, who evolved a transfusion solution of gum acacia in colloidal form. When the company changed its name to The Crookes Laboratories Mr. Ward remained in a senior position and, in the 1939-45 war, his experience was invaluable in the development and use of halibut oil for vitamin therapy. During the war Mr. Ward and the late Sir Jack Drummond worked together on the vitamin project.

**WILSON.**—On August 15, Miss Marie Jane Wilson, M.P.S., 5 Dukes Meadow, Woollington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. Miss Wilson qualified in 1921.

## INQUESTS

**Took Greenfly Killer.**—A sufferer from arthritis for seven years swallowed part of the contents of a bottle of greenfly killer and died shortly afterwards, it was revealed at the Liverpool inquest on August 25 on John Arthur Egerton, 36 Linbridge Road, Liverpool, 14. The city coroner recorded a verdict of suicide while the balance of mind was disturbed owing to the state of health. Mrs. Minnie Egerton said that her husband had suffered from arthritis in the right shoulder for seven years. Her daughter had found an empty bottle of greenfly killer in an upstairs room. She had found a note in her husband's handwriting in the house. A pathologist at Broadgreen Hospital, said the cause of death was shock and gastric hæmorrhage due to corrosive poisoning.

**Impossible to Decide.**—A coroner said on August 11 that it was impossible to decide whether contraceptive pills taken by a thirty-four-year-old mother of two played any part in her death from pulmonary embolism. The Stoke-on-Trent city coroner recorded an open verdict on Mrs. Jean Mary Rowley, Brownlee Road, Biddulph, near Stoke-on-Trent. He said he had been told that Mrs. Rowley had been prescribed a contraceptive drug six months before she died. "Mrs. Rowley died from a cause which can be natural," he went on. "On the other hand, there is medical literature about the possibility of contraceptive pills causing thrombophlebitis in a small number of cases. We cannot say definitely that the pills did not take any part in her death. No one can say at this stage." Dr. Charles Knappett (pathologist at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary) said a blood clot came to rest in the main vessels taking the blood to the lungs and caused death. A clot was not uncommon in association with pregnancy but not very common in the normal healthy woman of Mrs. Rowley's age. The evidence at present was not sufficient for him to state whether more women were developing thrombosis because of the "pill." "One cannot go further at this stage than to say an increased risk is a possibility," he said.



## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Methocarbamol Tablets.** — A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, offer 750-mgm. capsule-shaped scored tablets of Robaxin. Each tablet, stamped AHR, contains 750 mgm. of methocarbamol. Packs are bottles of fifty and 500 tablets.

**For Intestinal Infections.** — E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, offer Quixalin tablets for the treatment of intestinal infections. Each tablet contains 0.25 gm. of halquinol (Squibb chlorhydroxyquinoline). The compound exhibits a wide range of activity against enteropathogens, and its antimicrobial spectrum includes bacteria, fungi, and amoebæ. It is indicated for the treatment of bacterial, amoebic and non-specific diarrhoeas. Quixalin may be supplied either on prescription or over the counter. The tablets, which are foil-wrapped, are available in packs of 24 and 100.

**Lymecycline.**—Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, offer in a new speciality Armyl capsules a product claimed effective against tetracycline-sensitive organisms. Each Armyl capsule contains 204 mgm. of lymecycline, which is understood to be 50,000 times more soluble than tetracycline base and twenty-five times more soluble than tetracycline hydrochloride. It is more easily and speedily absorbed than other derivatives of the same group, and clinical evidence is stated to have shown that it produces higher blood levels than tetracycline hydrochloride at lower daily doses. Packs are bottles of sixteen, 100 and 1,000.

**Mandelate Suspension.**—William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have added Mandelamine suspension to their range of Mandelamine preparations. The product offers effective therapy against organisms responsible for urinary-tract infections and is designed for children and adults who have difficulty in taking tablets. It presents a suspension of methenamine mandelate in a cherry-flavoured sesame oil base, providing "an adequate dose (0.5 gm.) in an acceptably small volume (5 c.c.)." The product is said to be suitable for long-term prophylactic therapy as it does not give rise to resistant strains. Control of fluid intake is unnecessary. Pack is a bottle of 8 fl. oz. Trade price (received too late for inclusion in this week's list of price changes) is 14s. 8d., plus 3s. 8d. purchase tax.

### OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

**Soluble "Junior" Aspirin.**—Alfred Fennings, Horsham, Sussex, are marketing an orange-flavoured soluble "junior" aspirin tablet, packed in attractive new bottle. Advertising and distribution is being concentrated initially in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the North Midlands.

### PRODUCTS FOR BABIES

**New Cartons and Name.** — One dozen cartons of each of the fifty-seven baby foods in their Spoonfoods and

junior foods ranges are being introduced during the next six months by Trufood, Ltd., 113 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, in place of the present two-dozen cases. Chemists are therefore being asked to give their orders in dozens instead of cases. The company have also discontinued the Spoonfoods variety gooseberry dessert and have renamed their vegetables, veal and ham "junior" food. The content and recipe are unchanged but the new title, "veal and ham dinner," is considered to give a more accurate indication of the meat content and is also expected to have a greater sales potential.



**BABY FOOD IN JARS OF NEW SIZE:** Now that babies are starting on "junior" foods at six to seven months, state H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Middlesex, the 7½-oz. size has been found too large, especially when the baby follows the main course with a sweet. Messrs. Heinz have therefore introduced a 6-oz. size that will soon be on sale everywhere. There are fourteen varieties. The "toddler-size" dinners in 7½-oz. cans continue available.



**NOW IN CARTONS:** Johnson's nappy liners are now in carton with large perforated opening, so that a liner may be extracted easily with one hand at nappy changing time. The packs contain fifty and twenty-five respectively. Makers are Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

### SUNDRIES

**Disposable Swabs.**—Pharmax, Ltd., Thames Road, Crayford, Dartford, Kent, are marketing (to hospitals and public health authorities in the first instance) a new speciality Medi-

swabs (disposable swabs designed to simplify injection procedures). Pre-packed and sterile, Medi-swabs are of pure cotton-felt, saturated in 70 per cent. isopropyl alcohol, B.P., and sealed in individual laminated foil packs. Quicker, cheaper and easier to handle than conventional cotton wool, which has to be soaked in spirit. Medi-swabs are ready for use and readily accessible. The containers are moisture- and vapour-proof, strong and light, easy to store and convenient to carry.

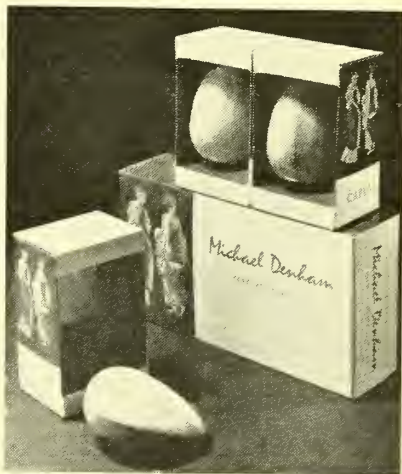
### Mouth - freshening Capsules.

— Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Ultra House, Drakemire Drive, Castlemilk Industrial Estate, Glasgow, S.5, have taken over the product Zing mouth freshening capsules, and are now actively promoting its sale. Presentation has been changed to the "dispenser" pack shown.



### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**"Marbled-finish" Soap.** — A new soap, "Italian Marble," by Michael Denham, Ltd., 16 Robert Adam Street, London, W.1, is described as having a most intriguing new shape "Beautiful



to look at, fascinating to handle." It has a marbled finish and three sophisticated fragrances and colours named after romantic Italian towns (Siena, Mantua and Capua). The soaps are purchasable singly or in box of three.

**A New Range.**—Externe Co., Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, have introduced a range of beauty preparations, including liquid cleansers for dry, normal or oily skins; a day cream that provides an all-day protection and a night cream that "feeds the skin from within, preserving and rejuvenating the connective tissue and smoothing out premature wrinkles." Packs of the large-size cleanser is a polythene bottle; of the day cream a plastic jar; of the night cream a collapsible metal tube or economy-size plastic jar; and of the special night treatment cream a tube.



## TRADE NOTES

**Change of Purchase-tax Number.** — Unichem, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, state that their registered purchase-tax number has been changed to Wimbledon 3643.

**Sole Agents.** — C. N. Richardson (King's Lynn), Ltd., King's Lynn, Norfolk, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom and Eire for Rector's Fabrieken N.V., Veenendaal, Holland, manufacturers of rose-hip syrup and juice, etc.

**Credit Claims.** — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, have announced a number of price reductions effective on September 6. Forms have been issued to wholesalers and retail pharmacies on which to claim credit in respect of stocks held at close of business on September 4.

**Now With New Ingredient.** — Beecham Toiletry Division, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex, have incorporated a new anti-dandruff ingredient, Biomin, in Vosene. Its addition results from clinical tests carried out on voluntary subjects at a leading London hospital for diseases of the skin, in which it was found that Vosene plus Biomin is appreciably more effective than standard Vosene in clearing and preventing dandruff recurrence.

**Change of Address.** — After close of business on Saturday, September 11, the Manchester warehouse and offices of Macarthy's, Ltd., is being transferred from Pollard Street to new premises in Pollard Street East, Manchester, 10, where business will commence from Monday, September 13. No interruption or alteration is occurring to order and delivery schedules. The telephone number, Ardwick 5131, remains as at present. The new premises, though in a different postal area, are in fact only about half a mile east of the existing warehouse.

### Christmas Showrooms

THE following have been notified: — GEORGE SPENCER & SON, LTD., Albany hotel, Birmingham, September 6-9.

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., North British hotel, Edinburgh, September 6-9; Royal Turk's Head hotel, Newcastle, September 6-9.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., Midland hotel, Birmingham, September 6-9; St. Enoch's hotel, Glasgow, September 6-10; Midland hotel, Manchester, September 6-10.

GOYA, LTD., Midland hotel, Manchester, September 6-10; North British hotel, Edinburgh, September 6-10.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., Midland hotel, Manchester, September 6-10; Victoria hotel, Nottingham, September 6-10.

JACKEL & CO., LTD., Royal station hotel, Newcastle, September 6-9.

FIELDS OF BOND STREET, and HOUSE OF MANTHAN, North British hotel, Edinburgh, September 6-10; Royal Turk's Head hotel, Newcastle, September 6-10.

JEAN SORELLE, LTD., Midland hotel, Manchester, September 6-10.

MORNY, LTD., Piccadilly hotel, Manchester, September 6-10; Midland hotel, Birmingham, September 6-10.

BROOK PARKER, LTD., Ashfield Showroom, Horton Road, Bradford, September 6-11.

SHULTON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Midland hotel, Manchester, September 6-10.

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., Midland hotel, Birmingham, September 6-10.

COTY (ENGLAND), LTD., Royal station hotel, Newcastle, September 6-10; County hotel, Dumfries, September 7-8.

### Bonus Offers

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Beecham House, Brentford, Middx. Bristow's lanolin standard and economy size liquid shampoo and cream tubes. Fourteen invoiced at twelve. Bristow's Star spray. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till October 8.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham. Fenox drops, Fenox spray and Strepsils. Twelve invoiced as ten on order for 6 doz.; twelve invoiced as eleven on any order for 3 doz.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds. Penetrol inhalant: Twelve charged as eleven if included in standard parcel 1 containing also twelve Penetrol inhaler, ten Penetrol vapour rub, three Penetrol pastilles and six Penetrol spray. Any Penetrol product: twelve invoiced as eleven if included in parcel containing all the contents of the parcel 1; twenty-four invoiced as twenty if included in parcel containing

all the contents of parcel 1. Till November 30.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Cutex hand cream and Fair Hands lotion. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till October 31.

ALFRED FENNINGS, Horsham, Sussex. Orange-flavoured "junior" aspirin. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till November 30.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Aspellin/Radian and Radiol ranges of products, Extra 10 per cent. on order for 2 doz. or more in return for fourteen days' window display. Till November 30.

### Premium Offers

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Beecham House, Brentford. Vosene. Sixpence off economy size, threepence off standard bottle. Till October 15.

## INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Equitoc T fly repellent for horses  
Rosana ointment

## CLASSIFICATION OF PROPRIETARIES

### First list issued by Committee

THE Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations has now classified certain preparations on the basis of the new revised categories and the first list is appended. The new categories may be summarised as follows:—

Monograph—Preparations that are virtually identical to those described in the standard works of reference.

Categories A1, A2 and A3—Preparations that the Committee regard as acceptable.

Categories B1 and B2—Preparations that the Committee regard as unacceptable on the grounds of efficacy or toxicity.

PROPRIETARY	CATEGORY
Alkeran	A.2
Allegron	A.2
Alusac	A.3
Asilone	A.3
Atromid-S	A.2
Aventyl	A.2
Betadine	A.2
Betnovate	A.1
Betnovate-N	A.3
Biogastrone	A.2
Bronchilator	A.3
Calyptol inhalant capsules	A.3
Carbo Cort $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	A.3
Carbo-Dome	A.2
Coprol	B.2
Coprolax	B.2
Cor-Tar-Quin $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	A.3
Coscotabs	A.1
Daptamycin	B.2
Deseril	A.2
Dexa-Rhinaspary	B.1*
Dexdale	B.1*
Dibotin	A.2
Dimotane expectorant	A.3
Dimotane expectorant D.C.	A.3
Domeform H.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	A.3
Dorbanex	B.2*
Drenison	A.2
Duvadilan	B.2*
Dytac	A.2
Dytide	B.1
Econopen V-K (tablets)	Monograph

Econopen V-K (suspension)	A.1
Ephynal	B.2*
Epsikapron	A.2
Erythrocin ophthalmic ointment	A.1
Erythrocin topical ointment	A.1
Esbatal	A.2
Fenostil	B.1*
Ferro-Gradumet	A.1
Gastrils	A.3
Gerisom	B.2*
Hydromet	A.3
Imuran	A.2
Indocid	A.2
Iso Brovon inhalant	A.3
Iversal	A.2
Kerecid	A.2
Lincocin (capsules and injection)	A.2
Marboran	A.2
Mebadin	A.2
Mebryl Spansule	A.2
Medrone	A.1
Metrolen	A.3
Metrolen M.	A.3
Micralax	A.3
Muripsin	B.2*
Negram	A.2
Nestergel	A.3
Ospolot	A.2
Pentovis	A.2
Perifenil	B.1
Polivirin	Monograph
Ponderax	A.2
Provera	A.2
Serenaco	A.2
Stromba	A.2
Syrtussar	A.3
Tegretol	A.2
Theonyl	A.3
Thiosporin	A.2
Tremonil	A.2
Vastaril	B.2*
Vibrocil	B.1*

\* The manufacturers have appealed against the Committee's decision in these cases.

Copies of the list have been circulated to Executive Councils, local medical and pharmaceutical committees, and arrangements have been made to issue copies to each general practitioner in the National Health Service.



## PUBLIC COMPANIES IN THE U.K.

### Financial study by Board of Trade

ELEVEN of the top 100 United Kingdom public companies, ranked on net assets at the end of 1963, were chemical companies with interests in pharmaceuticals, according to a report (Company Assets, Income and Finance in 1963), published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 14s. 6d. In size order they were: Imperial Chemical Industries, Unilever, Esso Petroleum Co., Unigate, Reckitt & Colman Holdings, Boots Pure Drug Co., Beecham Group, Albright & Wilson, Fisons, Glaxo Group and Laporte Industries.

The study covers just over 2,000 companies which in 1960 had net assets

effect of purely "book" transactions like the revaluation of assets the Board of Trade analysis goes some way towards providing a basis of comparison.

In section II are seven summary tables. The first three tables show the distribution of companies within industry groups by size of net assets at the end of 1963, by size of annual average income and by change in net assets 1961-63. The other tables are designed to throw light on the relation between the growth of companies, their broad industry group, their size, the extent to which their growth is financed by retained profits and the gross income on

each unit of capital (as measured by their fixed assets, gross of depreciation, plus their net current assets).

Section III of the book contains a list of companies which are not included in the main list, either because their accounts for 1963 were not available by September 30, 1964, or because their net assets have reached £½ million, or they have been granted a quotation, since 1960.

The largest 100 companies in 1963 accounted for about 57 per cent. of the total net assets of companies included in the analysis, compared with about 54 per cent. in 1960.

The following table shows some of the details from section I of the report for companies in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Net Assets ranking end-1963	Company	Income Annual Average 1961-63	Income as % of gross Assets	Net Assets ranking end-1963	Company	Income Annual Average 1961-63	Income as % of gross Assets
		£'000				£'000	
1	Imperial Chemical Industries	125,535	14	122	Monsanto Chemicals	3,784	11
2	Unilever	70,001	15	164	Smith & Nephew Ass. Co.	3,854	18
8	Esso Petroleum Co.	21,887	9	189	Ilford	1,820	11
46	Unigate	10,116	11	193	Whites (Timothy) and Taylors	2,577	15
53	Reckitt & Colman Holdings	12,821	21	273	The British Drug Houses	917	9
60	Boots Pure Drug Co.	12,319	18	286	Yardley & Co.	2,058	20
71	Beecham Group	10,165	20	303	Aspro Nicholas	1,791	16
73	Albright & Wilson	8,745	15	390	F. W. Berk	981	14
79	Fisons	5,430	12	485	Sanitas Trust	770	16
81	Glaxo	9,205	21	654	Greeff Chemical Holdings	313	9
86	Laporte Industries	4,585	11	752	Sangers	171	5

of £½ million or more or income of £50,000 or more, whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom Stock Exchange and which were mainly engaged in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport, property and certain other services. Companies whose main interests were in agriculture, shipping, insurance, banking and finance and those operating wholly or mainly overseas are not included.

The main part of the book consists of a list of companies arranged in order of the value of net assets at the end of 1963. For each company the following statistics are shown as at the end of 1963: Net assets; net fixed assets; accumulated depreciation; current assets; stocks; and current liabilities. Also given are the annual average income and new capital raised for the three years 1961-63; net assets at the end of 1963 expressed as a percentage of net assets at the beginning of 1961; and the annual averages of the amount retained in reserves; depreciation provisions and income as a percentage of average gross assets for the years 1961-63.

The details are derived from the regular work of the Board of Trade of compiling aggregated appropriation (profit and loss) accounts, balance sheets and statement of sources and uses of capital funds. The work involves attempting to standardise the contents of each company's accounts into a common form, although the degree to which the accounts of different companies can be fully standardised is naturally limited. Comparisons between companies on the basis of their accounts must always be treated with caution, but by adopting standard definitions of income, net assets, etc., and by eliminating as far as possible the

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Similarity ?

SIR,—I wonder whether any of your readers noticed two remarkable pieces of news over the week-end, remarkable that is for their similarity. Firstly the B.B.C. newsreel showed pictures of German soldiers invited to the Hebrides by Her Majesty's Government being taught how to use guided missiles, and secondly that Messrs. Boots are sending round "the Food Brokers" to persuade the private chemist to sell their cough pastilles through his pharmacy. Presumably this will be followed by other lines eventually and finally a visit from the "Brokers" without the "Food."

"SOTONIENSIS"

### Humour Appreciated

SIR,—A memo. on my reminder pad which must be fulfilled—to express appreciation of the contribution of Mr. J. J. Hayton (see *C. & D.*, July 24, p. 82), "The Green Eye of the Little Black Dog or No Gold in Them Thar Pills." It was delightful—and I was reassured that J. J. Hayton was "still in action." I have several times during recent months wondered if we might yet anticipate further enjoyable topical verses from your contributor to past years' issues of the *C. & D.* The event of the Society's S.G.M. occupied our main interest at the time. But I am sure that many readers must have shared in the humour contained in those verses.

W. S. C. COLEMAN,  
Fetcham, Surrey

### Freedom and Rules

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Jardine's letter of August 28, I would like to comment on one word only, and that is "freedom." The trouble is that we all have our own ideas of what constitutes freedom, and few people seem to agree concerning that most important item. Even Mr. Jardine talks about "... bigoted dictatorship by an autocratic society" while at the same time he wishes to follow what he calls "social rules," whatever they are. How an autocratic society can be formed of members who are voted into power by every single member of that Society who wishes to take part in the voting is beyond understanding. For my part I am willing to abide by any rule that the Council feels fit to make, because I have sufficient confidence in the Council members for whom I vote. If they don't appeal to the majority in what they do, then they cannot be sure of continuing their work. Whilst some rules appear irksome, they are there for a good purpose, and individuals who don't want rules would soon land us all in chaos.

PRO BONO PHARMICO

### Displayed History

SIR,—As a Festival visitor at Edinburgh I found it refreshing that Allenbury's old Plough Court pharmacy should be among the attractions. Pharmacists present in the city during the remainder of the Festival should not fail to visit also the reconstructed nineteenth-century pharmacy formerly in the Grassmarket. GALENOPHILE



## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," August 18

*Antidiarrhoeal resin salts*, Scherico, Ltd. 1,005,687.

*Apparatus for sterilising liquids*, Aquatron Corporation (Aust.) Pty., Ltd. 1,005,688.

*Tetracycline antibiotics*, American Cyanamid Co. 1,005,700.

*Process for producing transchrysanthemic acid esters*, Wumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,005,722.

*Mixed azines*, G. D. Searle & Co. 1,005,722.

*Process for the preparation of ethynyl-17-hydroxy derivatives of 13-alkyl estradiol steroids*, Roussel-Uclaf, 1,005,726.

*Steroid compounds and their preparation*, Roussel-Uclaf, 1,005,727.

*Amino-guanidines and process for their manufacture*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,005,728.

*Nitro-guanidines and process for their manufacture*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,005,729.

*Sulphanilamido pyrimidines and a process for the manufacture thereof*, F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., A.G. 1,005,736.

*Pyrimidine derivatives and a process for the preparation thereof*, F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., A.G. 1,005,737.

*5-phenyl-2-cyclopropylamino-4-oxazolinone*, Les Laboratoires Dausse, 1,005,738.

*Manufacture of benzophenone derivatives*, F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., A.G. 1,005,740.

*Intranterine device*, C. H. Birnberg & J. L. Marco, 1,005,759.

*Manufacture of chlorine*, Solvay et Cie, 1,005,771.

*Gelatin derivatives for photographic materials*, Gevaert Photo-produkten, N.V. 1,005,787.

*Antibiotic compositions*, May & Baker, Ltd. 1,005,821.

*Photographic apparatus*, J. B. McCarville, J. L. Craven, R. L. Sweeney and A. M. Hedglin, 1,005,827.

*Fungicidal compositions and nitroalkyl esters for use therein*, Monsanto Co. 1,005,858.

*Nitroamino-carboxylic acid derivatives and their use in agriculture and horticulture*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,005,860.

*6-Cyano-steroidal enol ethers*, British Drug Houses, Ltd. 1,005,891.

*Fermentation process for the production of purine derivatives*, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,005,892.

*Quinoline derivatives*, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,005,893.

*Preparation of 2-hydroxymethylene and 2-methyl steroids and derivatives thereof*, Ormonoterapia Richter, S.P.A. 1,005,896.

*Process for the preparation of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid derivatives and intermediates useful therein*, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,005,897.

*Dyeing hair*, Therachemisch Chemisch Therapeutische G.m.b.H. 1,005,913.

*Anti-inflammatory preparations*, Armour Pharmaceutical Co. 1,005,985.

*Alcohol quality improvement*, Continental Oil Co. 1,005,047.

*Photographic reproductions*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,006,080.

*Treatment of highly adhesive or glutinous substances*, Baker, Perkins, Ltd. 1,006,112.

*Pyrimidine nucleosides and the manufacture thereof*, F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., A.G. 1,006,154.

*Pyrimidine derivatives and their manufacture*, F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co. A.G. 1,006,155.

*6-Basic substituted morphanthridines*, Dr. A. Wander, S.A. 1,006,156.

*Method of drying*, Merck & Co., Inc. 1,006,163.

*Method for producing dextrotrans - pyrethric acid*, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,006,152.

*Process for separating and purifying ribonucleases*, Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,006,185.

*Photographic copying apparatus*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,006,242.

*Manufacture of chlorine*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,006,261.

*Photographic materials*, Gevaert Photo-produkten, N.V. 1,006,292.

*Photographic film marking device*, Gevaert Photo-produkten, N.V. 1,006,295.

*Comminuting and dispersing apparatus*, Buschman Products, Inc. 1,006,301.

*Imidazole derivatives*, May & Baker, Ltd. 1,006,334.

*Fractionation of mixture of agarose and agaropectin*, South African Inventions Development Corporation, 1,006,259.

*Basic ethers and process for preparing same*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,006,335.

*6-Alkylmorphinan derivatives and their preparation*, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,006,337.

*Hydrazine derivatives and heterocyclic compounds*, G. D. Searle & Co. 1,006,340.

*Production of salts of sorbic acid*, Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,006,352.

*Anti-fungal sheet packaging material*, Wrightcel Proprietary, Ltd. 1,006,353.

*Projection illuminating systems*, Zeiss Ikon, A.G. 1,006,355.

*Preparation of antimony oxychloride*, M. & T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,006,381.

*Sulphonyl hydrazones and the manufacture thereof*, Upjohn Co. 1,006,383.

*Manufacture of pentachlorobenzene*, A. B. Uddeholms, 1,006,386.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from September 29.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," August 25

*Fluorination*, Union Carbide Corporation. 1,006,456.

*Packages comprising containers having coverings attached thereto*, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,006,466.

*Tobacco smoke filter and method of treating tobacco smoke*, Borg-Warner Corporation. 1,006,470.

*Artificial finger and toe nails*, Eylure, Ltd. 1,006,474.

*Polysaccharide ethers and process of making same*, Hercules Powder Co. 1,006,515.

*Devices for the study of the fermentative characteristics of living cells*, Promoveo, 1,006,526.

*Antibiotic takamycin and process for the production of the same*, Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, 1,006,547.

*Pharmaceutical compositions comprising derivatives of acetanilide*, Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,006,558.

*S-triazole derivatives and methods of preparing same*, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,006,559.

*Photographic enlarging objectives*, Optische Werke G. Rodenstock, 1,006,576.

*Sulphonated fluorene compounds*, Union Carbide Corporation, 1,006,578.

*Organic prosphites*, Pure Chemicals, Ltd. 1,006,580.

*N-substituted-1-phenyl-2-amino-propanes*, Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken Voorheen Brocades-Scheeman & Pharmacia, 1,006,588.

*Amidino hydrazones and the manufacture thereof*, Upjohn Co. 1,006,593.

*Veterinary compositions containing heterocyclic esters of thiophosphoric acids*, Rhone Poulenc, S.A. 1,006,594.

*Haemostatic wound dressing*, FMC Corporation. 1,006,606.

*Process for preparing polyethylene*, Rexall Drug & Chemical Co. 1,006,649.

*Method and apparatus for carrying out chemical processes*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,006,680.

*Browning of cooked foods*, Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,006,683.

*Method and device for examining the physiological condition of cellular tissues*, J. Dethloff, 1,006,686.

*Flatus bag and catheter*, Sterilon Corporation. 1,006,687.

*Organosilicon compounds*, Dow Corning Corporation. 1,006,770.

*Methods and compositions for use in animal husbandry*, Dow Chemical Co. 1,006,772.

*Steroid compounds*, Rhone Poulenc, S.A. 1,006,782.

*Preparation of steroids*, Upjohn Co. 1,006,788.

*Thiamine derivatives and the preparation thereof*, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,006,790.

*Estra - 1,3,5-(10) - triene-3,6,17-triol-tripropionate*, Mochida Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, 1,006,802.

*Processes for the removal of ammonia from gases containing it*, Soc. D'Electro-Chime, D'Electro-Metallurgie et des Acieries Electriques D'ugine, 1,006,815.

*Production of sulphur- and halogen-containing organic compounds*, Lubrizol Corporation. 1,006,817.

*Soap compositions*, Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 1,006,836.

*Preparation of steroids*, Upjohn Co. 1,006,818.

*Bispyridyl-methyl-disulphide derivatives and its preparation*, E. Merck A.G. 1,006,824.

*Process for the production of a mixture of bromination products of salicylanilide*, Dow Chemical Co. 1,006,858.

*Mechanism for intermittently advancing strip material*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,006,864.

*Mechanism for intermittently advancing strip material*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,006,865.

*Photographic developing and other processing compositions*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,006,878.

*Benzenesulphonyl ureas, processes for their manufacture and pharmaceutical preparations containing them*, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,006,881.

*Yohimbol derivatives and preparation thereof*, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,006,882.

*Amino esters*, G. D. Searle & Co. 1,006,883.

*Phenylalkyl- and phenylcyclopropylsulphamides*, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,006,887.

*Sulphonamides*, Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. 1,006,890.

*Method for the production of levulose*, Daw's Laboratories Inc. 1,006,903.

*Production of adipic acid*, Halcon International Inc. 1,006,946.

*Liquid absorbent and vapour releasant material*, D. W. M. Copley, 1,006,975.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 6.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company, R.O.=Registered Office

**BARMORA HERBAL PRODUCTS, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in herbal smoking mixtures, health foods and herbal preparations of all kinds, etc. Directors: Raymond Hartley and Barbara Hartley. R.O.: 32 Wicker, Sheffield, 3.

**T. DENVER-WILLIAMS, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail and dispensing chemists, etc. Directors: Trevor Denver-Williams, Doreen Walford and Violet Duggan. R.O.: 3 3 Badcox, Frome.

**EPIC ADHESIVES CHEMICAL CO., LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Norman W. Potter and Violet M. Potter. R.O.: 2 Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey.

**HELENA PRODUCTS (SALES), LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of puffs, toilet bags, toilet holdalls, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averil Hart. R.O.: 18 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

**MCKECHNIE CHEMICALS, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Subscribers: J. D. McKechnie, Broxton Old Hall, Broxton, Ches. and W. H. Newton.

**MAC'S PHARMACY, LTD.** (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. To carry on the business of retail and manufacturing chemists, druggists, etc. Capital £100. Subscribers: John G. Corrigan, 17 Fergus Gardens, Hamilton, and Graham E. Langmuir, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

**MASQUE COSMETICS, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Michael W. R. Warne, Michael B. Hannen, Sir Frederick Rawlinson and Veronica C. A. Warne. R.O.: 52 Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset.

**PALMER RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Derek R. Palmer, Jack F. Blanche, John M. Walker and Stanley C. Osborne, 320 Fir Tree Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey.

**R. & E. CHEMICALS, LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Klaus W. Eiel and Henry P. Butler. R.O.: 275 King Street, London, W.6.

**RIDGWAY (CHEMISTS), LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Donal W. Ridgway, M.P.S., and Jean N. Ridgway. R.O.: 156 Oxford Street, Rugby, Warwick.

**TUPPERWARE CO., LTD.** (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on (inter alia) the business of industrial, manufacturing chemists; manufacturers of and dealers in articles of plastics, etc. Directors: John A. Lumley, M.P.S., Gerald D. Clancy, and George E. Tucker. R.O.: 1 Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics.





# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Pharmacists' Further Education

"THE position of any profession in this age of expanding knowledge is a dangerous one unless its members realise the absolute need for continuing education."

That statement introduces one of a series of articles on post-graduate education in the August issue of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, but its message presents both a warning and a challenge to those engaged in the practice of pharmacy in any country. The writer of it goes on to say that, before any education programme can be of value, the practising pharmacist must be convinced, first that there is a need to broaden his knowledge, secondly that the future of pharmacy lies in the development of the pharmacist as a drug expert to the physician and to the public; and thirdly that the only effective pharmacist is an informed one. It is probably the last of those criteria that is the most important, because it is all too easy, particularly in retail practice, for the pharmacist to find himself so involved in the daily routine of business that he becomes complacent about the professional aspects of his work. Yet only by keeping abreast of developments can he be of real assistance to colleagues in other professions, and fully sure of the soundness of the advice he offers to his customers.

Though most pharmacists would agree that continuing education is necessary, many would argue that it is for themselves impracticable (we are here thinking of formal teaching methods rather than of knowledge gained through the pharmaceutical and medical journals). Some answers to the problem are suggested by the American authors, who describe "a new approach." A team of lecturers from a State college visited a city ninety miles away to present a programme of weekly evening seminars. At each lecture a number of speakers each dealt with his own aspect of a composite subject. That arrangement prevented the presentation from being "slanted toward the area in which a single instructor might be highly trained." Such an approach might well be tried out in Britain in a centre of high pharmaceutical population not boasting a school of pharmacy. It could well raise the already successful courses organised by local branches of the Pharmaceutical Society to a new level of usefulness and, if instituted by the schools themselves, it could instil new life into areas it would not be unfair to describe as academically dormant.

There remain, of course, the pharmacists in areas for which it would be uneconomic to provide such a course. Another writer in the *Journal* foresees a number of "revolutions" taking place in the continued education

of the individual. Among them he cites development of the use of television (a television series for doctors has already been conducted after normal transmission hours in Britain—could pharmacy be next?), "packaged libraries" (including tapes and film-strips), and other forms of audio and visual teaching devices.

"Programmed learning as a fall-out from the major training programmes of pharmaceutical manufacturers for their sales representatives will be made available for pharmacists for home or group study, or for tutorial sessions." At least one British manufacturer has begun the production of a series of programmed instructional booklets for the medical profession, and it would be pleasant to believe that something similar might be produced for the pharmacist. One disadvantage of such systems is that they provide no contact between tutor and student and lack the stimulus provided by learning in the company of others. For many pharmacists that would only be overcome by attending full-time refresher courses. The Ministry of Health allows general medical practitioners periodically to attend specially arranged courses, paying their expenses. Such a facility could well be extended to pharmacists.

## Any Business Questions?

*I thought the new corporation tax for companies did not commence until 1966-67. Now I am told that it arises for 1965-66 and even for 1964-65. Since income tax goes on to 1965-66 this suggests that the same income is taxed twice. Surely that cannot be right?*

FOR continuing companies the last year of assessment for income tax is 1965-66. The assessment is based on the profits of the previous year; that is any accounting year ending between April 6, 1964, and April 5, 1965. The following year's profits will be the first profits charged to corporation tax. For example, if accounts are made up annually to June 30, the last accounts subject to income tax are those to June 30, 1964. The next accounts will be subject to corporation tax, and since they overlap two financial years which for corporation tax ends on March 31, they will be assessable for those years. The first such year is the year to March 31, 1965 ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of the period) and the second, including remainder of period, is to March 31, 1966.

*May I ask the help of your information department once again, please? Not concerning pharmacy, but I believe of interest to pharmacists working on their own. What is the best method of saving for old age, if inflation continues at the same rate? I am now paying in to one of the annuity schemes, the tax rebate—about £30 per £100—is generous, but I cannot see my savings in it being worth much in 20 years time. Have you any information on unit trust shares? I have the idea that their value will go up as the value of money goes down. Am I right? Can you help me?*

PROBABLY one of the best methods of saving for old age is by means of suitable life endowment insurance policies. You mention unit trusts and there are some policies where the proceeds are invested in unit trust holdings on behalf of the policy holder. They have the advantage of relief for tax purposes on the life policy premiums, and at the same time provide a hedge against inflation by means of the unit trust holdings. It is true that, other things being equal, the value of units or indeed ordinary shares generally is maintained by their rise in price at times of inflation when the value of money falls.

WE wish to make it clear that in our report of the Granada telecast "World in Action" on August 3, there was no intention at any time to suggest that Dr. M. A. Phillips was broadcasting in any capacity other than that of an independent chemical engineer or in any manner as an advocate of either party to the issues discussed. Dr. Phillips is, of course, principal of a well-known and long established firm of Chartered Chemical Engineers.



## HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

# SALARIES

BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

**A**LTHOUGH it is fairly generally accepted that hospital pharmacists are underpaid, few of their professional colleagues outside the hospital service have any precise idea how much they actually earn or how their pay compares with that of other hospital officers. Some fairly accurate information on the first point may be obtained from the analysis of the grading of its members published annually by the Guild of Public Pharmacists. That analysis, of course, excludes those who are not members of the Guild, and a small number who did not comply with the request for information. Nevertheless there is no obvious reason why it should not be regarded as a representative sample of the whole and used as a basis for calculating incomes. At the time of writing the latest figures published are those for 1964. The sample consists of 895 pharmacists in full-time employment in the hospital service, and it is noteworthy that 49 per cent. of them were women.

Table I shows present salary gradings and the proportion of the sample in each grade. In compiling the table it has been necessary to make a number of approximations, but they would not appear to have any significant effect on its general validity. Category 3 and 4 chief pharmacists, who are in receipt of a special allowance for group responsibility, have been included in the salary range appropriate to the next highest category. It is also necessary to point out that, in the highest salary range, i.e. £2,000-2,655, only the group pharmacists of the largest undergraduate teaching groups can attain the maximum of £2,655, and that there are probably not more than five or six such posts in the hospital service. For the majority the maximum is £2,260. The higher qualification allowance of £25 p.a. paid to graduates, and the special allowance to pharmacists employed in the London area, have not been included in the salary ranges given.

The table shows that 58 per cent. of hospital pharmacists earn £1,500 p.a. or less, and that only 4.8 per cent. earn more than £2,000 p.a. In the former group the large majority are women, but in the higher grades the proportion of women steadily decreases. That is partially due to the inevitable wastage due to marriage but also to a tendency for hospital authorities to prefer male applicants when the more senior posts fall vacant.

### Comparisons

How do the salaries of hospital pharmacists stand with regard to those paid to other hospital officers? The question is not easily answered because there is no generally accepted basis for comparing responsibilities. All that can be done is to compare the salaries of the most highly paid posts both at group and at hospital level. To make the comparison it is necessary to assume that, in a hospital group where the salaries of the chief administrative officers are in the top range, the group pharmacist will also be in the highest grade. That need not necessarily be true, especially in psychiatric hospitals, but in general hospital groups it is probably not too wide of the mark. Tables II and III show the range of salaries paid to a number of senior group officers in the largest undergraduate teaching and non-teaching groups, and Table IV makes a similar comparison at hospital level.

It will be noted that, in the large general hospitals, the salary of the chief pharmacist is only slightly less than that of the hospital secretary. The latter is usually regarded as the chief executive officer at hospital level, and he frequently appoints the chief pharmacist. Until the recent

salary award to clerical and administrative staff many chief pharmacists were paid a somewhat higher salary than the hospital secretary. That was something of a sore point to the secretary, who made considerable use of it when putting forward a claim for improvement. The discrepancy has now been eliminated, and it may be taken for granted that the Ministry will put up some stiff opposition to any claim that would upset the *status quo*. It is not intended to argue that the chief pharmacist should not be paid more than the hospital secretary, but simply to point out that, while the latter is regarded as the chief executive officer of the hospital, any contention that one of his staff, whom he sees as his subordinate, should be paid at a higher rate is bound to be strongly resisted.

### Differentials

At group level there is clearly a vast salary gulf between the group pharmacist and other senior officers. In the largest undergraduate teaching groups the maximum annual salary of the group pharmacist is at least some £1,800 less than that of the group secretary, £600 below that of the treasurer, and up to £550 below that of the supplies officer. In the largest non-teaching groups the corresponding differentials are £1,600, £800 and £800. It is clear, therefore, that the group pharmacist is still far from being regarded as a senior officer.

It is only fair to point out, however, that the staff side has never put forward a claim that group pharmacists should be paid at a rate comparable with senior administrative officers at group level, and in fact it is almost certain that the rank-and-file membership of the Guild would be unwilling to support such a claim. There is still a substantial proportion of members who are bitterly opposed to the organisation of the hospital pharmaceutical service on a group basis, and any attempt to suggest a substantial increase for group pharmacists would result in a serious rift.

Another comparison that may be made is with the salaries of hospital medical staff. Those are given in Table V. Medical salaries are not affected by the size of the hospital, and doctors in the same grade are paid at the same rate wherever they are employed. It has sometimes been suggested that the same principle should be applied to the hospital pharmaceutical service. The grade "chief pharmacist" would be the top grade, and all posts would carry the same salary whether they were held in large or small hospitals. A single-handed "chief" in a hospital of 100 beds would be paid the same rate as his colleague who was responsible for 1,000 or more. The idea is attractive enough, but it fails to take into account the fact that medical staff, especially those in the senior grades, are paid for only a limited amount of work and responsibility. If the amount of work increases to a level when it becomes too much for one man, additional posts carrying equal status are created. A small hospital may only be able to provide sufficient work for one consultant physician, but a much larger one may require the services of five or six, all of them paid at the same rate. One must therefore assume that, if the same principle were applied to the hospital pharmaceutical service, large departments would require to employ several "chiefs," all of equal status and all drawing the same rate of pay. The proposal will obviously not stand up to serious examination.

It is to be hoped that sufficient has now been said to make it clear that a position has now been reached at which it is no longer sufficient simply to demand more pay



Table I

FULL-TIME HOSPITAL  
PHARMACISTS

Range of salary scale £ per annum	Per cent. of total	Male %	Female %
995-1,200	7.5	15	85
1,040-1,295	18.5	24	76
1,090-1,395	11.0	38	62
1,190-1,505	21.0	45	55
1,280-1,700	21.5	61	39
1,325-1,830	9.2	80	20
1,435-2,000	6.5	87	13
2,000-2,655	4.8	100	nil
100.0			

Table II

UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING  
GROUPS

OFFICER	SALARY RANGE
Secretary	£3,650-4,450
Treasurer	£2,600-3,275
Supplies officer	£2,400-3,200
Group pharmacist*	£2,090-2,655
*Assuming maximum group and teaching allowances.	

Table III

## NON-TEACHING GROUPS

OFFICER	SALARY RANGE
Secretary	£2,900-3,875
Treasurer	£2,350-3,050
Supplies officer	£2,350-3,050
Group pharmacist	£1,695-2,260

Table IV

OFFICER	SALARY RANGE
Hospital secretary (teaching hospital)	£1,950-2,400
Chief pharmacist* (teaching hospital)	£1,830-2,395
Hospital secretary (non-teaching hospital)	£1,775-2,175
Chief pharmacist	£1,435-2,000
*Assuming maximum teaching allowance.	

Table V

## HOSPITAL MEDICAL STAFF

OFFICER	SALARY RANGE
House officer	£770-940
Senior house officer	£1,195-1,255
Registrar	£1,425-1,595
Senior registrar	£1,650-2,910
Medical assistant	£1,650-2,910
Consultant	£2,910-4,445

for hospital pharmacists. What we now have to do is to decide what sort of service we want and how any money which may be available should be used to attain that end. Sooner or later the Guild must clarify its attitude about the status of the group pharmacist, and in particular it must say unequivocally whether or not it is in favour of giving him a standing comparable to that of the senior administrative officers at group level. It cannot do that without at the same time deciding where it stands in relation to chief pharmacists at hospital level. Those are difficult decisions, but they cannot be avoided if the hospital pharmaceutical service is to compete for the best people. Any reader, whether in the hospital service or outside it, who feels that the problems facing the Guild Council have been over-estimated is invited to put forward a range of salaries appropriate to the following typical grades:—

- Group pharmacist of the largest undergraduate teaching group
- Group pharmacist of the largest non-teaching group
- Chief pharmacist of the largest non-teaching hospital
- Chief pharmacist of a 300-bedded non-teaching general hospital where the salary of the hospital secretary might be in the range of £1,625-2,025
- A newly qualified entrant to the hospital service.

Those who attempt the exercise should obviously have regard to the present salaries paid to hospital medical and administrative staff and so avoid putting forward figures that could only be conceded if at the same time large increases were granted to those grades. Suggestions are needed that could be backed by sound arguments and are within the realms of practical politics. The Editor will no doubt be willing to find space for any suggested answers.

## NEW BOOKS

### Pharmacology of the Coronary Circulation

N. V. KAVERINA (translated by R. Crawford), *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 267. 80s.

THE author is head of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Pharmacology at the Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R., and the book will therefore be of unusual interest to those engaged in this field of research. The claim is made in the preface that no other monograph in the world deals specifically with the pharmacology of the coronary circulation. The extensive list of references (34 pp.), drawn largely, but by no means exclusively, from the Russian literature, may therefore have a unique value. The book has three parts. The first deals with the present position in the physiology and pharmacology of the coronary circulation. The others are concerned with the effects of pharmacological substances on peripheral and central control, respectively, of the cardiac circulation. Much of the material presents the results of the author's own research, including activity and clinical trials of chloracizine, a phenothiazine-derivative coronary dilator synthesised at the Academy of Medical Sciences and released for general practice use in the U.S.S.R. in 1960.

### Drug Presentation and Prescribing

W. R. L. BROWN, B.PHARM., PH.D., F.P.S., and J. W. HADGRAFT, F.P.S., F.R.I.C. *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford. 8 x 5 in. Pp. 118. 17s. 6d.

ISSUED in the series of the Commonwealth and International Library of Science, Technology, Engineering and Liberal Studies, stresses at the outset the crucial importance of the prescription if the whole purpose of diagnosis and the study of therapeutics are not to be lost. It lists the essential information the prescription must give (identity of patient, name and quantity of medicament, form of medicine, manner of administration, prescriber's identity, date of prescribing). It discusses prescribing by percentage and milliequivalents, and the considerations to apply in selecting the dose. Successive chapters deal with preparations for

oral, rectal and parenteral administration; sustained-release, external, eye, miscellaneous and immunological preparations; legal restrictions; and the costs of prescribing. Appendices list (a) weights and measures and (b) Latin terms used in prescribing. Practising pharmacists must wish the book—so succinct, so condensed, yet so comprehensive—in the hands of every medical practitioner. They might do worse than to buy the book and acquaint themselves with its contents.

### Textbook of Physiology and Biochemistry

G. H. BELL, J. N. DAVIDSON and H. SCARBOROUGH, *E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd.*, 15 Teviot Place, Edinburgh. 9¼ x 6½ in. Pp. xi + 1,140. Sixth edition. 75s. (postage 4s.).

ALTHOUGH primarily designed for medical students, "B.D.S." has become familiar to many pharmacy students since the first edition was published in 1950. In the four years that have elapsed since the fifth edition (the longest period between editions so far) there has been, as the authors state in their preface, a flood of new information on physiology and biochemistry, and explanations of many more biological phenomena are now possible. There has been little expansion of the text in this new edition but revision is evident throughout, and many new plates and diagrams have been added. Most apparent are the changes in arrangement and titles of the chapters with the net loss of one chapter. A new chapter on biochemical reactions serves as an introduction to the series of chapters dealing with metabolic processes. Two subjects, bone and minerals, and nucleic acid metabolism, now warrant their own chapters, while the short introduction to circulatory system has been included in the chapter on the heart. Digestion and absorption in the small and large intestines has been dovetailed into one chapter, and the previously separate consideration of hunger and thirst has, quite logically, been appended respectively to the sections on energy exchange and water and electrolyte balance. Like its predecessors, this edition may be recommended to pharmacy students both as a textbook, and a work of reference.



# Modernising a Pharmacy—4

## FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR A REFITTING

Mr R. Clitherow, M.P.S., Liverpool, concludes his discussion of practical points based on his own experience. The previous article was published on August 28.

**T**HIS final article in a short series will deal with the effects—as shown by stock movement—that may be expected from modernisation. If it were the practice to dedicate a portion of an article I would dedicate this to the N.P.U. Marketing Committee, because they are the persons who, if their sponsored products are going to set pharmacy alight, must solve the problems I am going to mention.

Two main styles in which the modernisation may have been carried out are the traditional and what might be called futuristic (at present adopted by a minority). If the traditional type of layout has been adhered to, and virtually only the fittings have been modernised yet without any introduction of self-selection (except perhaps, for baby foods, tooth-pastes, etc.), then the increase in turnover will be limited, and will result only from the influx of new customers attracted by the smarter shop. The regular customers will spend more per person to the extent that more goods are visible.

### Sizeable "Fringe" Benefits

Some increase will result from the increased level of illumination, especially with pelmet lighting, since goods that were previously in dark fixtures will now be more noticeable. It must be realised that manufacturers make their packs as eye-catching as possible, bearing in mind customer acceptance. The increased illumination has a far more profound effect than the repacking, since even the duller pack looks fairly interesting under a spotlight. With a traditional-type refit, therefore, only fringe benefits are gained, though they can be quite sizeable (up to 30 per cent. but usually nearer 15-20 per cent.). The author's own interpretation of figures and charts he has examined should not be taken as a guide, since so many local factors are involved.

Turning to the "futuristic" type of modernisation (miniature counters, plenty of gondolas, everything "self-selection" except medicines, Part 1 poisons, "expensive" cosmetics and perfumes) a pessimistic start may be made in considering the financial losses. The first one that everybody falls for is pilferage, and on that subject I have little to say except that, if the turnover increases 50 per cent., a 50 per cent. increase in pilferage can be afforded (the percentage of the total remains the same, and on that basis one is no worse off than before, though that does not mean the practice is to be condoned). One thing necessary with this type of refit is to ensure that a customer who goes out empty-handed is questioned to find out why.

One of the main advantages of self-selection is that the customer acts as an assistant, which means that you need fewer assistants per £100 taken, with the result that, at peak periods, the assistants are spending the majority of their time accepting goods to wrap, and the money for them. The customer who is searching for item X and is unable to find it tends to walk out, assuming (rightly since everything is on display) that you have not the item in stock. In those circumstances the assistant is unable to offer a substitute, the customer not having approached her with the query. It is therefore desirable for the proprietor to find out what was wanted and, if there is a satisfactory demand, to stock it. The employment of extra part-time staff defeats one of the advantages of a refit, added to which the customer usually has a preference for not being questioned whilst shopping or merely browsing. Only at the time of the pur-

chase, with the exchange of goods and money, is it possible to come forward with sales talk. These comments refer to the more general (not specified) products.

One outcome of a switch to self-selection is loss of control of sales of lines one used to promote. Because a product was "chemist only," with better profit margins, you and your staff would actively promote it. You were able to do so because the customer was served by staff and was not serving herself. What happens now is that the heavily advertised lines sell to the detriment of the others, and on a personal basis in my latest refit the sale of N.P.U. shampoos dropped from dozens to singles per week because the unknown does not sell when in close proximity to the heavily televised ones. The answer, which you will have to find, is either to be grateful for the increased business, even if it is not where you would wish it to be, or only to stock the better-profit lines and to risk a lot of missed sales. That is not, unfortunately the end of the matter, since the problem soon shows itself again in that the slower-selling lines become even slower, owing to the heavier advertising of the others, and you will have to decide whether or not to devote more space to the faster lines, discontinuing the others. That is the problem with N.P.U.-sponsored products, since it is the N.P.U.'s present intention that promotion should be by personal recommendation, which is just not required by the public in a "futuristically" modernised pharmacy. The little opportunity left to advise the customer is not enough to warrant stocking the slower-selling lines. I consider that a well-fed and well-dressed pharmacist is a better advertisement than a poorer and thinner one, so long as the money is honestly earned.

I would like to thank again all those who have given me the freedom of their premises, and thus contributed to the success that I have had with my own modernisations. I thank also all the manufacturers and their representatives who have helped, showing me every consideration. Having had that co-operation from others I am most pleased to offer similar help to anybody who may think that I have something more to give.

### A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY ONE PUZZLING WORD

From "The Borough" by George Crabbe

ONE I remember who assumed the fool;  
A part well suited—when the idler boys  
Would shout around him, and he loved the noise;  
They call'd him Neddy;—Neddy had the art  
To play with skill his ignominious part;  
When he his trifles would for sale display,  
And act the mimic for a schoolboy's pay.  
For many years he plied his humble trade,  
And used his tricks and talents to persuade;  
The fellow barely read, but chanced to look  
Among the fragments of a tatter'd book;  
Where after many efforts made to spell  
One puzzling word, he found it, OXYMEL;  
A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ills  
Of ailing lungs—the oxymel of squills;  
Squills he procured, but found the bitter strong,  
And most unpleasant; none would take it long;  
But the pure acid and the sweet would make  
A medicine numbers would for pleasure take.  
There was a fellow near, an artful knave,  
Who knew the plan, and much assistance gave;  
He wrote the puffs, and every talent plied  
To make it sell: it sold, and then he died.



# TRANSFER TO THE METROPOLIS

## *Further reminiscences of Mr. R. Woolby Brooke*

READERS of earlier instalments of my reminiscences (*C. & D.*, August 31, 1963, and June 20, 1964) may recall that I entered pharmacy in the latter days of Queen Victoria's reign "by obtaining a post with a man engaged in retail business and qualified as a chemist and druggist." I had experience as an improver in the Isle of Wight and in London, and three years after qualifying opened a pharmacy in Beaconsfield, Bucks.

In country towns at the turn of the century, purchases were made from wholesalers' representatives temporarily in residence in local hotels. Evans Lescher & Webb sent out to Suffolk from their London depôt, then at Bartholomew Close, a distinguished personality who was installed in one of the best hotels in the town. He had the make-up of W. S. Gilbert, and the contact was impressive—and productive for his company, for later six or eight casks would arrive, some of them too large for the goods entrance, so that they had to be unpacked in the street. Other outstanding characters of the period were the Martins of Maws. Each visit from a Maw representative constituted a red-letter day for the governor, and their bonhomie must have been of inestimable value to the houses they represented.

### *Transports of Delight*

In or near London orders would be smaller and more frequently given, specials being obtained by sending the assistant out to collect. Sangers headquarters were then in Oxford Street, and when I was sent there the journey entailed an electric tram ride to Shepherds Bush, continuing by "tuppenny tube." Both tram and tube had then only just come into being, and a ride for an overall fare of twopence from the Bush to the Bank was a thrilling adventure. The Central London railway had been engineered by a Dr. Horace Parshall, whom I was later to meet quite often, since he built himself a country house near Beaconsfield. Emergency requirements in a new business, such as my own at Beaconsfield, were of major importance, and a 'phoned order to Euston Road, to which the Sangers organisation removed, would be executed and picked up at the local station within two hours. When, in course of time, the District Railway discontinued the conveyance of small parcels it seemed a retrograde step, but in time motor deliveries to Buckinghamshire prompted a widening of the roads, and delivery frequencies advanced to present levels.

After the appendectomy operation performed by Sir Frederick Treves on King Edward the Seventh, great importance was attached to early diagnosis of appendix trouble. Operations of various kinds were performed in patients' own homes, and a complete operating table and outfit for hire purposes became a necessary item of stock at the pharmacy, utilised quite often by local physicians who were in touch with London surgeons.

Pharmacy *qua* pharmacy in those days (and in these days) presents opportunity for money spinners in the production of one's own preparations. The formula had naturally to be well thought out and an original label drawn up. The result was a "nostrum" that brought the purchaser back for further supplies, no matter if he or she had left the district. Staff shortages tempted the retailer to buy so-called "packed goods," but their presentation lacked the personal touch of the product put up in the pharmacy.

In the general shake-up following the 1914-18 war, an outstanding local medical practitioner left Beaconsfield to put up his plate in South Kensington. Two or three years later I received a letter from him in which I was told I was wasting my time in Beaconsfield and should move to London. The letter arrived opportunely, for I was ready for a move. In less than a month I had sold private house

and business, recuperated in Devon for two months, found a residence on Ealing Common and suitable business premises in Kensington next day. Three thousand guineas was the price asked for a thirty-year lease in Gloucester Road, with no permission to survey. The reason was soon obvious, for new drains cost about a hundred guineas. However, the "nothing venture, nothing win" attitude prevailed, and negotiations for a completely new pharmacy were initiated with Maw, Son & Sons, then in Aldersgate Street, and under the care of Mr. A. F. Porter as managing director, with Mr. L. W. Whiteman as designer, the distinguished son of a distinguished father. The plans drawn up required everything to be new, with light on dark mahogany bow-fronted showcases and mirrored background everywhere. Shop rounds with crystal stoppers were commissioned from the York Glass Co. They had glass labels with a colour scheme of Wedgwood blue and military red. The range of show jars came from the Potteries. Only one item in the whole pharmacy was second-hand. It was a beautiful swan-necked carboy for display in the window centre. Mr. Porter was responsible for acquiring it, at a cost of £5, from the late Alderman Higgs of Kingston-on-Thames. (Eventually Hitler took exception to it, and in September 1941 it was no more. By a strange prescience the carboy had been emptied of its 6 gall. of acid solution of iodine content the night before the bombing took place.) Nearly three months were occupied in designing labels for drawers and bottles, so that the content matched the label, using such words as carbassus and gossypii, which were not official until later. Lastly a personal letter was prepared and sent out to 2,000 residents within a half-mile radius of the premises. They were posted at 6 p.m., with a request that the letters should be delivered next morning. But that would have broken a Post Office regulation, and the letters were in fact delivered at 9 p.m. By 9.30 the pharmacy had a "full house." The medical friend from Beaconsfield quickly appreciated my effort, and his colleagues practising in the district were informed of our services. In 1923 it was not unusual to see doctors being driven round in broughams, open Victorias and gigs, and it was pleasing when they called to make themselves known. Satisfactory contacts were made in time with private nursing homes, partly because we provided a twenty-four-hour service, and their up-to-date requirements required us all to be on our toes at all times. For members of the staff such experience proved a valuable asset later in life: so I am informed by those who still maintain contact. A nearby clinic, opened in 1924, soon filled its beds with generally severe cases, and requisitions were urgent. A crashed pilot, for example, required 14 lb. of plaster of Paris in twenty minutes—an assistant in a taxi was detailed to collect from nearby pharmacies. One demand that could not be so promptly met was "A surgeon is in the theatre, wants radium needles at once." It surprised those concerned that the Radium Institute had a six-week waiting list.

### *Heroic Dose*

Prompt handling of foreign prescriptions caused the many Embassies in the district to become good supporters of the business. I recall an occasion when a doctor from Peru asked to be given gr. 10 of calomel and a glass of water. He dusted the powder on his tongue and swallowed the lot! (Sir William Osler, one-time Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was known to advocate gr. 1/10 three times daily. Hahnemann, too, had other ideas.)

One of the great privileges of life in London was the chance it gave of getting to know eminent folk who were directed to a pharmacy and who became friendly in various ways. One outstanding personality was the late Barnett



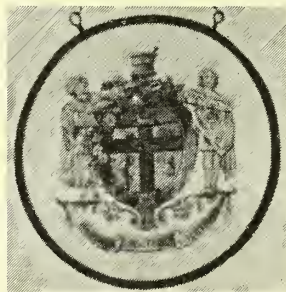
Freedman, a great artist with palette and brush, and a lively and lovable man. An almost daily visitor at the pharmacy, at which he seldom failed to call on his way to studios in Cornwall Gardens. He was enchanted with my pharmacy and expressed a desire to portray it on canvas. Unfortunately ill health frustrated the effort. On occasion I would be his guest at the Athenaeum. The Club, housed in Pall Mall, possesses a smoke room with marvellous acoustic properties, an ideal centre for intellectual criticism. Interesting personalities I encountered included A. A. Milne, as pleasant as his prose; Canon Hannay (pseudonym George Birmingham) who exuded humour in speech as well as with pen, and Professor J. M. Thomson, secretary of the Chemical Society at the time it celebrated its Jubilee. He presented me with a copy of the Record of Proceedings with the Society's "History and Development." At the celebration dinner the toast to the presidents, past and present, was capably undertaken by Mr. Michael Carteighe (president of the Pharmaceutical Society at that time). In the course of his speech Mr. Carteighe reminded his audience that not a few of the distinguished members of the Chemical Society had begun their careers in the ranks of pharmacy.

### Staff Relations

After the pharmacy in Gloucester Road had become well established, it was not uncommon to be asked by young pharmacists for a position on the staff which in eight years had risen to ten in number. An advertisement for a qualified assistant in 1931 brought over seventy applications, and another advertisement had to be booked expressing thanks and regret. The successful applicant—a very live personality—must have written his letter *ante jentacu-*

*lum*; sent by Express Post it was received at 11 a.m. and he was engaged forthwith by telephone. Employers' and staff contributions for insurance were then about 1s. 7d. weekly. At the outbreak of the 1939-45 war the three qualified assistants joined up and the entire staff was reduced to three. A threadbare existence was partly eked out by the sending of a considerable supply of parcels to prisoner-of-war camps until the whole of that business was taken over by and organised under the aegis of the Red Cross. Up to the time when hostilities commenced I had enjoyed the assistance and association of some of the best men and women any employer could have desired, all of whom had helped to make the enterprise successful, and it is pleasant to know that their subsequent careers have been marked in turn by success. Two, alas, did not return! One had made a point of asking to be taken back into the business when demobilised and he would have been a great asset, but an exploding aeroplane engine during a flight over the Mediterranean terminated the life of one of nature's gentle but gallant young men.

It is perhaps appropriate to finish by a return to the earliest days of the pharmacy, and to give to readers a picture of the Society's coat of arms painted in colour on glass and presented by Mr. Albert Porter at the completion of the Gloucester Road contract. What could have been more apposite to the business over its many years than the three Latin words "HABENDA RATIO VALETUDINIS"!



## NOTES ON MACHINERY AND PLANT

**Danish Mixers.** — Premier Colloid Mills, Ltd., Hershaw Trading Estate, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, have recently been appointed selling agents in the processing industries for the Bear Varimixers, manufactured by Wodschow & Co., Copenhagen. The Bear Varimixers are a newly designed range of planetary mixers and all six models have the advantage that they are fitted with infinitely variable speed drives. The range covers capacities from 15 quart to 158 quart and are built for heavy duty industrial application. The modern design facilitates cleaning. Other advantages include the easily interchangeable tools and automatic bowl lifting and clamping devices. Larger models are available fitted with tachometers and timers allowing repeat mixes to be made with absolute accuracy. The largest model is fitted with a power bowl lift. Mixers are normally supplied with two sizes of bowls and tools, giving greater flexibility for mixing.

**Bottle Breaking Machine.**—The latest model of the Fortune bottle breaking machine incorporates three major improvements. A loose coupling drive obviates the possibility of damage to the motor bearings in the event of a strain taking place in the breaking unit itself. The rubber baffle has now been moved up the delivery tube to approximately 6 in. from the top, ensuring that the next bottle being put in will push the previous one through if by any chance it has become jammed in the rubber baffle. The delivery tube has also been lengthened and cranked to make it impossible for operators to get their arms down the tube whilst the machine

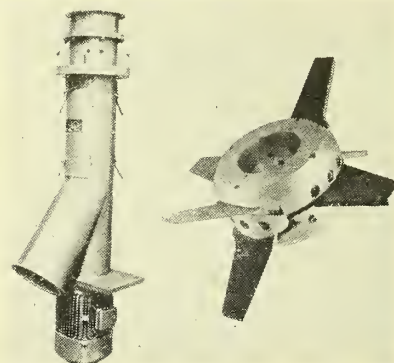


The new Fortune bottle breaking machine.

is running. The model will break bottles with a minimum of noise, at the rate of 600 per hour, reducing them to one-tenth of their original bulk. The standard model is designed for general use and can be fitted to any normal dustbin. A cabinet model is also available for those others requiring a more com-

pact and enclosed unit. The selling agents are Farrow & Jackson, Ltd., 41 Prescott Street, London, E.1.

**A Versatile Mixing Machine.** — The simultaneous mixing of three hot, cold or viscous liquids with powders to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture is the key feature of the Schugi mixing machine marketed by Christy & Norris, Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex. Mixing is achieved by means of a revolving knife action which gives a constant composition of the mix at all times. The makers claim that the resultant mixture is dry to touch, completely dustless and without lumps, and can be bagged and stacked immediately with no fear of caking. The Schugi can be connected to a single control panel for all metering, mixing and discharge operations. Machines of 2-, 5-, and 10-ton capacity are available.



The 10-ton per hour Schugi mixer with (right) a close-up of one of the two knife assemblies.



# Parade of Christmas Stocks

Not so many weeks remain before shoppers will be scanning shop windows to see what they can buy their friends and relations as presents for Christmas. In this field the pharmacist is well placed, his manufacturing friends having put themselves out to provide goods that are as attractive to the purchaser as they are profitable to the seller. To assist the chemist in his problem of stocking up judiciously we illustrate in these pages representative items from manufacturers' ranges.

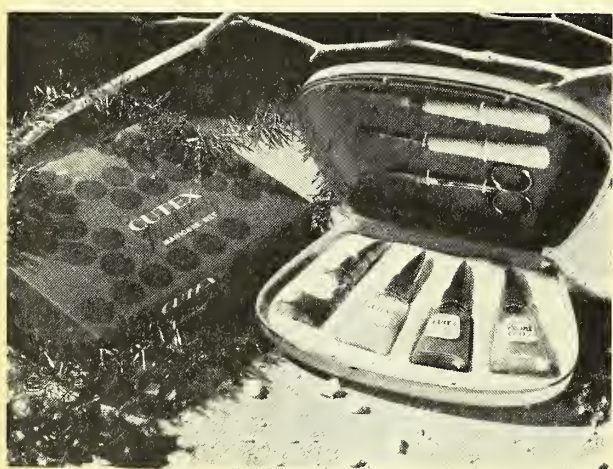
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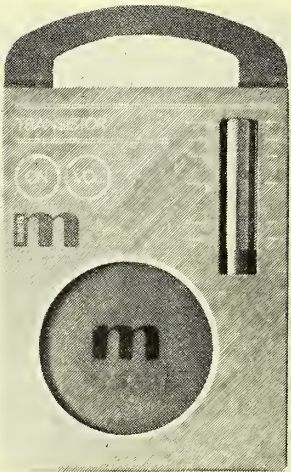




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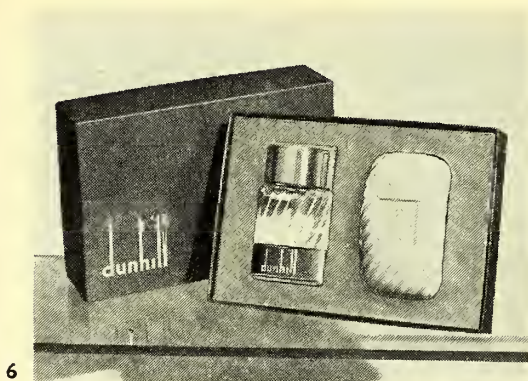


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1	Shulton	Old Spice after-shave lotion and hair cream	3485	12s	6d
		aerosol deodorant, after-shave lotion and hair cream	3495	22s	0d
		pre-electric shave and hair cream	3486	13s	9d
2	Max Factor	Factor for Men foursome, cream hair dressing, deodorant Cologne, after-shave lotion and shampoo in silver and blue box	26	9s	9d
3	Cussons	Fascination talc, toilet soap, three bath cubes and bubble bath	563	7s	6d
		Ocelot talc and six bath cubes in novelty box	567	6s	6d
4	Cutex	Jewel case containing manicure cutlery in lined lid, with polish remover, basecoat and nail polishes in base		25s	0d
5	Miners	Miners for Mods novelty transistor set containing Big-M lipstick and 5smoothie cream powder	8503	5s	6d





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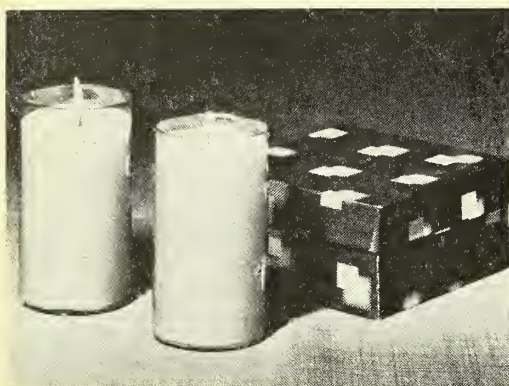
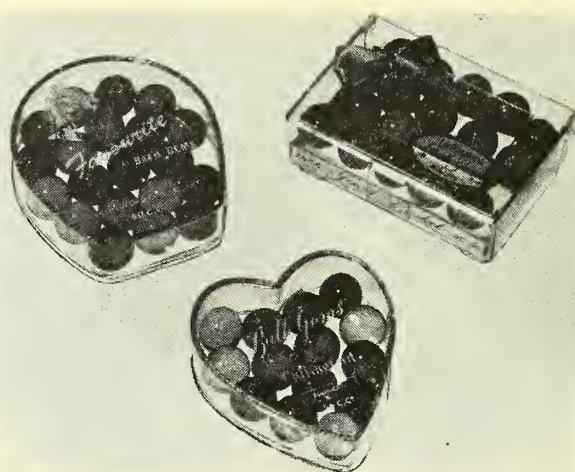
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6	Grossmith	Dunhill-for-men after-shave lotion and toilet soap in imitation-leather box	D21	15s	0d
7	Potter & Moore	English lavender perfume and four bath cubes	H11	10s	0d
8	Myram Picker	Outdoor Girl Black Lace talc, soap and two bath cubes in box decorated with imitation lace	7524	5s	9d
9	Max Factor	Luxury make-up casket of royal purple and gold lined with white satin containing Hi-Fi fluid make-up, Creme Puff compact, eye shadow, eye pencil, brush-tip mascara wand, lipstick, Satin Flow cleansing lotion and Swedish Formula hand creme	5	40s	3d
10	Roberts Windsor	Windsor lavender perfumed hand cream, toilet soap and two bath cubes	W31	7s	10d
11	Lentheric	Coffret containing Tiara talc, miniature bouquet and miniature hand lotion	66507	28s	6d





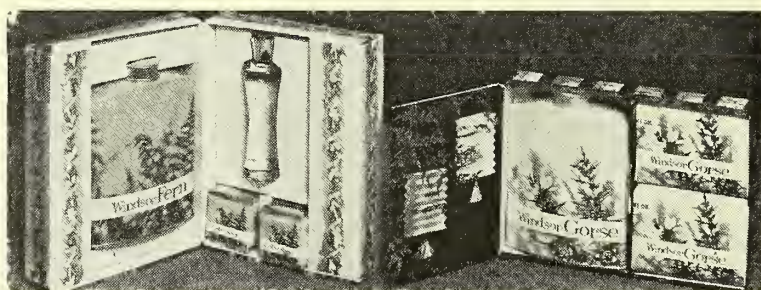
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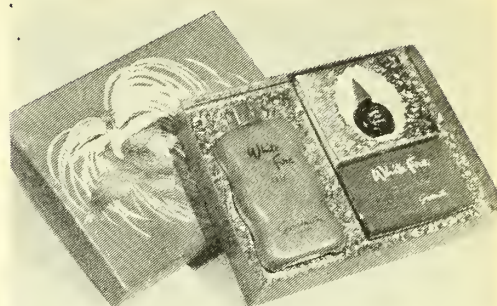


12	Lentheric	Onyx for men travel after-shave lotion, talcum powder and travel Cologne in green and white chequer-board box with lift-off lid	96513	27s 9d
13	Cullingford	Favourite horseshoe-shaped clear acetate container with gold cord insert containing twenty bath gems (four colour/perfume assortment) Jewel casket on feet containing nineteen bath gems (four colour/perfume assortment) Amour heart-shaped pack containing fourteen bath gems (four colour/perfume assortment)		7s 11d 10s 6d 5s 11d
14	Cullingford	Two Parti-Lite candles in decorated display box, each candle burns sixty hours perfumed unperfumed		10s 6d 9s 6d
15	Max Factor	Primitif twin set, talc and 2-oz cologne in oval display box	14	12s 3d
16	Roberts Windsor	Windsor fern talc, two bath cubes and skin perfume in book-like box Windsor gorse talc and two toilet soaps	W26 W15	11s 0d 6s 0d





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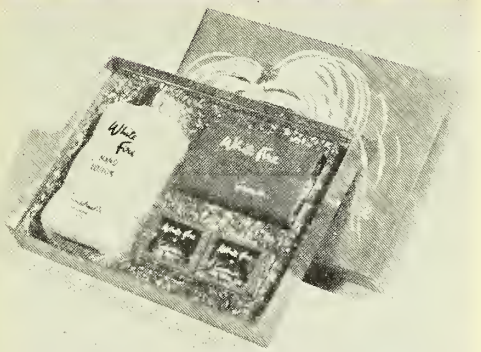
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17	Holloway	Californian Poppy perfume, talc and two bath cubes	7073	6s 11d
18	Grossmith	White Fire perfume, toilet soap and puffer-talc in attractive red and gold box	X101W	12s 9d
19	Max Factor	Electrique luxury bath set containing bubbling bath fragrance, talc and soap and a decorative carnation in gold and white box with transparent front	10	13s 6d
		Electrique perfume in blue presentation box and decorated with pink flowers	7	6s 6d
20	Potter & Moore	Gigi skin perfume, talc and four bath cubes in an attractive and brightly coloured box	H20	18s 6d
21	Sorelle	Grecian vase containing bath crystals (in either pink blue, white and black)	SO151	4s 11d
		Plastic flower basket containing ten bath tablets in multi-colour bunches	SO150	4s 6d
		Sorella Aquafloa bubble bath in attractive gift bottle containing a sprig of plastic flowers	SO156	5s 11d
22	Lenthéric	Tweed talc and 2-oz bouquet on pale yellow ruffled satin in gold box chequer-board printed at sides	16512	23s 6d

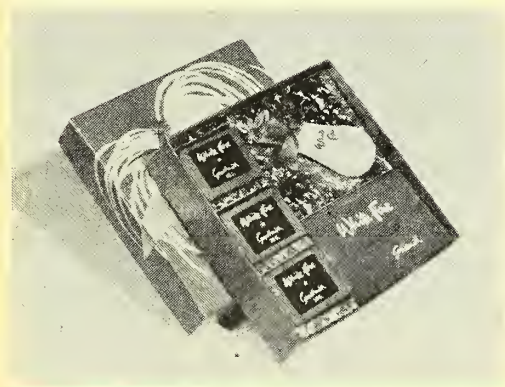
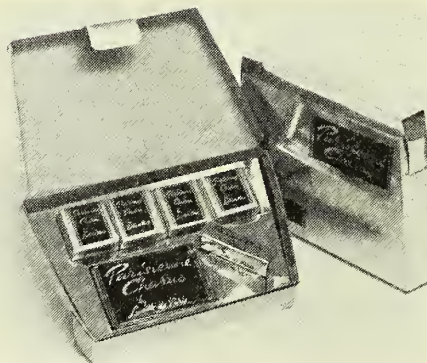




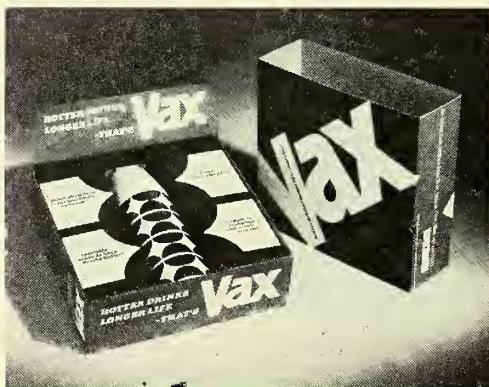
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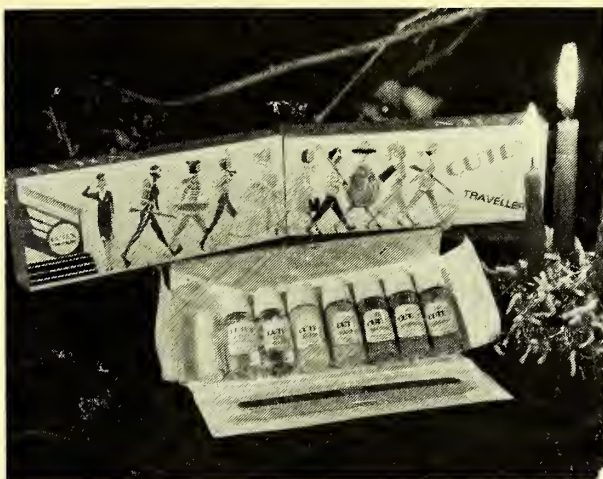


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23	Grossmith	White Fire cream perfume, toilet soap and three bath cubes	X164W	11s 6d
24	Lentheric	Royal Rose miniature bouquet, pink toilet soap and talc sitting in a leaf-green box on red flock platform	56502	17s 6d
25	Potter & Moore	Guards shaving soap in ivory bowl	27X	6s 0d
26	Lucille de Paris	Parisienne Charm perfume, soap and four bath cubes in black and gold box		7s 11d
27	Grossmith	White Fire hand lotion, toilet soap and two bath cubes	X100W	8s 3d
28	British Vacuum Flask	Three Vax vacuum flasks of 16-oz. capacity		7s 9d ea.





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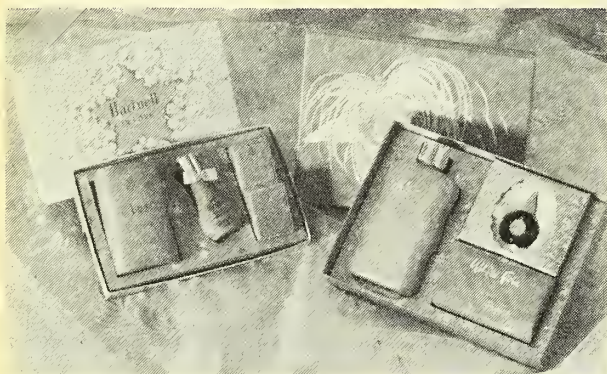
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29	Cutex	Traveller set contains miniature bottles of polish remover, cuticle remover, basecoat and nail polishes together with orange stick, emery board and cotton wool dispenser in blue plastic case		17s 6d
30	Holloway	Californian Poppy perfume	7075	2s 6d
31	Shulton	Desert Flower hand and body lotion, dusting powder, spray cologne presentation perfume and two toilet soaps sitting in pink and blue striped backing in white box	1755	51s 6d
32	Dubarry	Debonair for men after-shave lotion in miniature champagne bottle with soap and four bath fresheners	550	9s 9d
		Debonair after-shave lotion in slim pack	551	5s 9d





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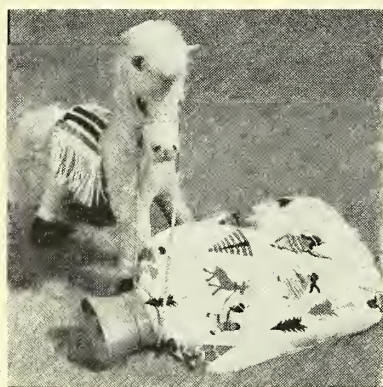
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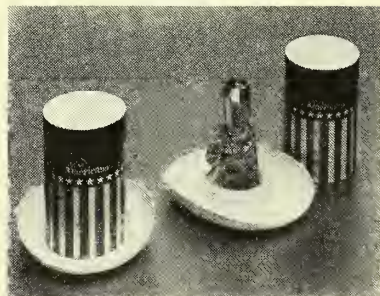
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33	Grossmith	Hartnell In Love cream perfume, toilet soap and two bath cubes White Fire talc, perfume and toilet soap	HL62 X101W	15s 0d 12s 9d
34	Holloway	Grecian shaped polythene bottle of bath salts decorated in pink and gold	209	3s 11d
35	Myram Picker	Gala talc, soap and beauty puff	6512	9s 9d
36	British Vacuum Flask	Vax woodgrain flask with capacity of 16 fl. oz.	GI	7s 11d
37	Dunlop	Wigwam children's hot-water bottle built into own cover of Red Indian pattern in red, blue and green on yellow, pink or green		9s 6d
38	Phillips, Scott & Turner	12 bore after-shave lotion and Hi-lather shampoo together with specially designed cuff links in black and white carton		20s 0d 15s without cuff links
39	Cutex	Bell Set containing polish remover basecoat and nail polish, to hang on tree		7s 6d
40	Fields	Miss Americana perfume in top-hat pack		10s 6d 17s 6d (larger size)





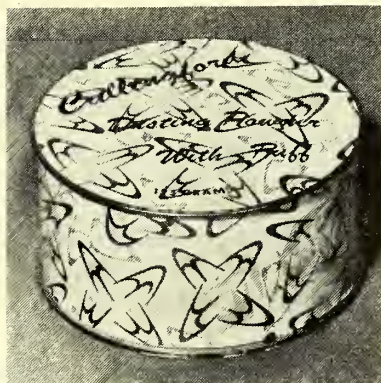
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41	Dubarry	Spring Morning talc, toilet soap and two bath cubes in royal blue box with lid embossed with gold laurel wreath (also in Bewitch and Autumn Fern)	535	5s	6d
		Perfume spray and toilet water in gold embossed foil covered box with three shades of matching satin linings. Bewitch (blue), Autumn Fern (deep pink) and Spring Morning (gold)	548	9s	6d
42	Kodak	Instamatic camera outfit; Instamatic 100, Kodacolor X cartridge of film together with flashbulbs and batteries		£5 19s	4d
43	Dunlop	Teenager hot water bottle in brushed fabric with coffee-bar design on pink ground		9s	11d
44	Cullingford	Superfine dusting powder with a bouquet note and lambswool puff packed in round box, with modern gold motif		10s	6d
45	Shulton	Old Spice after-shave lotion, body talc, Cologne, shower soap, after-shave talc, hair cream and stick deodorant in red and gold box with imitation white rope draped round soap	3442	59s	6d
46	Continental	Coryse Salome Opera perfume in silk lined blue box	9	27s	0d
		Coryse Salome Opera eau de Cologne, toilet water and perfume standing on a gold base in blue box	6	44s	0d

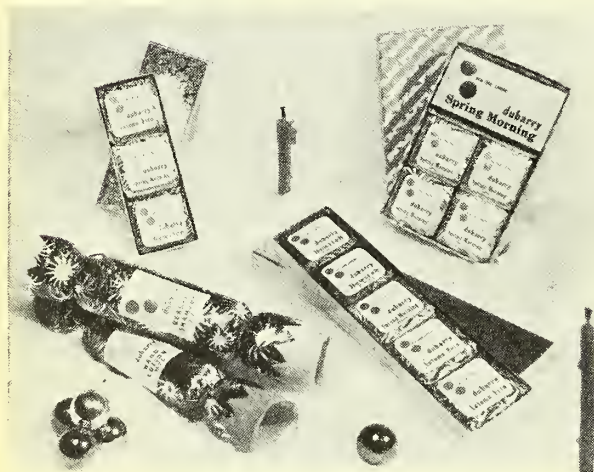




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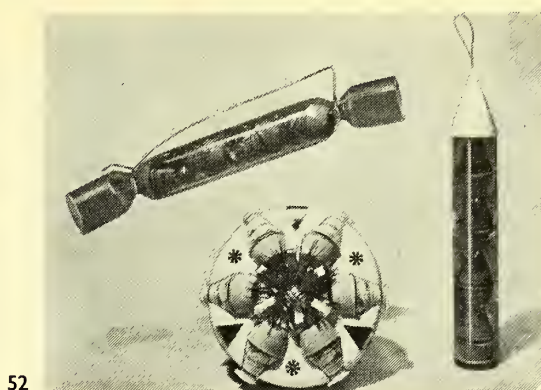
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47	Fields	Lady Manhattan Stateside perfume, soap and two bath cubes	11s	9d
48	Fields	Fields French flowers perfume stick, talc and three bath cubes in attractively designed box with Paris scene on front (also in French pink and French moss)	8s	3d
49	Dubarry	Stocking fillers: Three bath cubes in assorted fragrances (Autumn Fern, Spring Morning and Bewitch) 530 Toilet soap and four bath cubes in blue, pink and gold wrappers with matching boxes (Bewitch, Autumn Fern and Spring Morning) 532 Crackerpack gaily coloured foil wrapped cracker containing miniature foam bath, hand lotion or shampoo 549 Long box containing five assorted bath cubes 531	1s 3s 2s 3s	9d 3d 11d 0d
50	Dunlop	Cosimax seamless latex hot water bottle built into plush cover with flap fastening in pink, beige or blue	32s	6d
51	Kodak	Design Centre award winning Brownie Vecta camera outfit with case and two Verichrome pan films	£2	2s 11d





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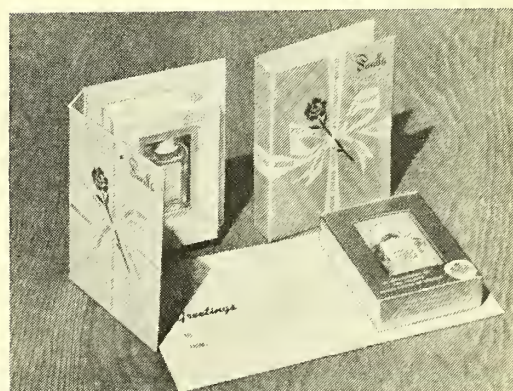
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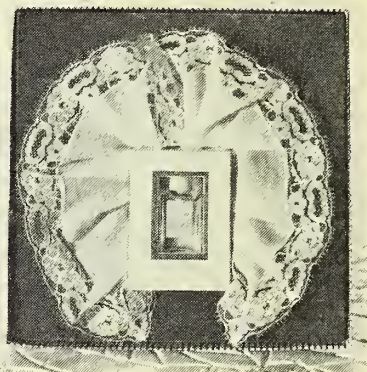
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52	Abietsan	Cracker bubble bath pack containing four plastic bottles of Flaroma bubble bath Flaroma Star pack containing six plastic bottles of bubble bath set in white expanded polystyrene and decorated in the centre with ribbon and tinsel Four Flaroma bubble baths in candle-shaped transparent outer	52	5s 6d
			54/6	6s 6d
			53	5s 6d
53	Shulton	Desert Flower hand and body lotion, toilet water and talc set in pink and blue striped backing in white box	1795	24s 9d
54	Molyneux	Le Numero Cinq talc in round container packed in square box with rose motif Dusting powder in round box Le Numero Cinq eau de Cologne	6087 6081 4040 4041 4042 4043 4044 4045	10s 6d 27s 6d 13s 6d 20s 34s 56s 101s 180s
55	Agfa	Iso-Rapid gift set containing camera, case, film, flash and bulbs		£6 14s 8d
56	Arden	Arden for Men wine basket containing after-shave lotion, eau de Cologne, invisible talc, foam shaving cream and hand soap		99s 6d
57	Saville	Handbag-sized Seventh Heaven, Mischief and June perfumes in colourful greetings packs with space for the insertion of the names of both giver and receiver	800 700 21 (respectively)	4s 6d ea

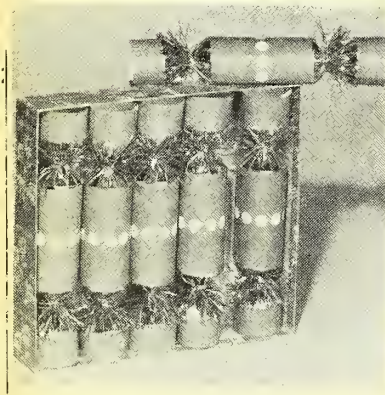




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58	Continental	Swedish bath oil in counter display unit—each tube contains eight colourful perfumed bath oils		3s 11d
59	Saville	Seventh Heaven perfume and lace-edged handkerchief in slim box with transparent front	120	7s 0d
60	Arden	Miniature Blue Grass flower mist in Christmas cracker decorated with tinsel		9s 6d ea
61	Corvette	Black and white pottery shaving bowl with gold motif on the top containing shaving soap and packed in white and red box with map and ship motif		12s 0d
		Pre-electric shave and deodorant talc in red and white box with blue motif		9s 0d
62	Ayer	Harriet Hubbard Ayer talc, bubble bath and toilet water in transparent box decorated with three imitation roses	B.4	25s 6d
63	Saville	June handbag-sized perfume, talc and lace-edged handkerchief in red and gold book-shaped outer	121	10s 10d



## Parade of Christmas Stocks—

## KEY TO MANUFACTURERS

**ABIETSAN**=Abietan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Concordia Works, Carmichael Road, London, S.E.25.  
**AGFA**=Agfa, Ltd., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.  
**ARDEN**=Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.  
**AYER**=Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Distributors: Molyneux et Cie (see below).  
**BRITISH VACUUM FLASK**=The British Vacuum Flask Co., Ltd., Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool.  
**CONTINENTAL**=Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4.  
**CORVETTE**=Corvette, 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1.  
**CULLINGFORD**=Cullingford of Chelsea, Lunt Avenue, Aintree, Liverpool, 10.  
**CUSSONS**=Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester.  
**CUTEX**=J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., division of Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10.  
**DUBARRY**=Du Barry (London and New York), Ltd., 31a James Street, London, W.1.  
**DUNLOP**=Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 151, Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1.  
**FIELDS**=J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.  
**GROSSMITH**=J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

**HOLLOWAY**=E. R. Holloway Sales, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.  
**KODAK**=Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.  
**LENTHERIC**=Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.  
**LUCILLE DE PARIS**=F. M. Langford, Ltd., 40 Wellclose Square, London, E.1.  
**MAX FACTOR**=Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.  
**MINERS**=Miners Make Up, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey. Distributors: Myram Picker, Ltd. (see below).  
**MOLYNEUX**=Molyneux et Cie (Designs & Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.  
**MYRAM PICKER**=Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey.  
**PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER**=Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.  
**POTTER & MOORE**=P. & M.-Warrick, Lavender House, Seymour Road, London, E.10.  
**ROBERTS WINDSOR**=Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1.  
**SAVILLE**=Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Parkville House, Bridge Street, Pinner, Middlesex.  
**SHULTON**=Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.  
**SORELLE**=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 21 Turle Road, London, N.4.

## TRADE MARKS

## APPLICATIONS ADVISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 25

*For preparations for retarding and regulating the growth of plants (1)*  
**MURPHICOL**, 879,523, **MURPHICON**, 879,525, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, nr. St. Albans, Herts.  
*For cosmetic preparations for the skin, hair and teeth; perfumes, hair shampoos: non-medicated bath preparations and non-medicated protective lotions for the skin (3)*  
**STUDIO GIRL**, B851,353, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Inc., Glendale 4, California, U.S.A.  
*For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)*  
**GOLDEN BLOSSOMS**, B852,575, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.  
*For preparations for removing colour from the hair (3)*  
**DECOLORIL**, B872,857, by Laboratoires Roja, Nanterre (Seine), France.  
*For perfumed soap, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations all for men (3)*  
**BRONNLEY MAN'S OWN**, 873,814, by H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.  
*For preparations for the hair (none being soaps) (3)*  
**'GAIN**, 874,089, by Clymol, Ltd., London, W.1.  
*For cosmetic preparations for the nails (3)*  
**LIVING NAIL**, 874,325, by Nu-tress Laboratories, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.  
*For all goods but not including toilet preparations for the hair or any goods of the same description (3)*  
**ADURA**, 874,941, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.  
*For preparations for the hair; and non-medicated toilet preparations for the scalp (3) and for medicated preparations for the scalp (5)*  
**HEAD FIRST**, 875,256-57, by Richard Hudnut, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.  
*For all goods (3)*  
**ELIZA DOOLITTLE**, B875,260, by CBS, Ltd., London, W.C.2; **BLACK GOLD**, B875,667, by Ivor Collins and Cyril Collins, London, E.C.1.  
*For dental cleaning preparations (3)*  
**DENTUGARD**, B875,277, by Stafford-Miller, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts.  
*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods, medical and*

*surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides (5)*  
**GARENT**, 856,731, by Nathan Granstein, Paris 8, France.  
*For cosmetics (3)*  
**TWINKLE TIPS**, 880,708, by E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.  
*For pharmaceutical products (5)*  
**BLUMOSA**, 851,922, by Sydney Blum & Co., Ltd., Barnet, Herts.  
*For soups prepared for infants and invalids and for dietetic purposes, and preparations for making such soups (5)*  
**SIMBIX SOUP**, 872,235, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.  
*For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)*  
**KESTOMA**, 872,445, by Astrem, Ltd., London, W.1. **PREPARYL**, **HISTASON**, 874,850-51, by A. B. Kabi, Stockholm, Sweden.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)*  
**DALATIL**, 875,184, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations, all being antibiotic and anti-diarrhoeal preparations in the form of gel suspensions (5)*  
**HUMAGEL**, 875,605, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)*  
**MIODRINE**, 875,990, by Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd., London, E.C.1.  
*For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)*  
**KANFOTRIN**, 878,869, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.  
*For feeding bottles and teats (10)*  
**NEOFORM**, B872,817, by Frederick Albert Batty and Arthur Hurst, Bromsgrove, Worcs.  
*For toilet brushes; tooth-brushes (21)*  
**PHARMAK**, 875,592, by Addis, Ltd., Hertford.  
*For gloves for gardening and household purposes (other than bottling gloves) (21)*  
**WORKPROUD**, 877,319, by Tedson Thornley & Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.  
*For soups and preparations for making such soups (29)*  
**SLIMBIX SOUP**, 878,540, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

## PRESS ADVERTISING

**CATALINE CO., LTD.**, Linthwaite Laboratories, Huddersfield, Yorks; Cataline, in *Farmer's Weekly*, *British Farmer*, *Dairy Farmer* and *Pig Farming*.  
**PULLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC, LTD.**, 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex; Aldis range of amateur colour slide projectors, in *Radio Times*, *The People*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Amateur Photographer*, *Practical Photography* and *Good Photography*.  
**UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES, LTD.**, Sandwich, Kent; *Dentifresh*, in *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror* and *Woman*, Commencing November 1.

## PUBLICATIONS

## Booklets and Leaflets

**THAMES BOARD MILLS, LTD.**, Purfleet, Essex; "Close-up on Thames" (12-p. booklet).  
**THAMES BOARD MILLS, LTD.**, Purfleet, Essex; Leaflet giving the location of the company's operations in the United Kingdom.  
**WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO.** (subsidiary of Woolcombers, Ltd., Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, Yorks; Golden Dawn liquid lanolin "50" super (leaflet).

## COMMERCIAL RADIO

**RAPIDOL, LTD.**, Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, London, W.1; Inecto Hi-lift. On Radio Luxembourg.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

## Monday, September 6

**NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abingdon Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Mrs. E. A. Ashford on "Travelling with a Camera."

## Wednesday, September 8

**CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, Visit to Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Hooton.  
**SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY**, Shirley Park Golf Club, Addiscombe Road, Croydon. At 1 p.m. Stableford competition for founder's trophy and president's prize. At 7 p.m. Annual supper.

## Thursday, September 9

**COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, at 2.30 p.m. Visit to sewage disposal plant at Finham (assembling at the administration block).

## Friday, September 10

**NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SCOTTISH SECTIONS, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY**, Central hotel, Carlisle, at 2.30 p.m. "Chromatography" (including Mr. J. S. Wragg on "The Use of Thin-layer Chromatography in the Pharmaceutical Industry").

## Sunday, September 12

**BRITISH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION CONGRESS**, Edinburgh, Until September 18.

## Courses and Conferences

**MANAGEMENT STUDIES CENTRE, LTD.**, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Among courses being held in October are:—"Marketing and pricing policies for manufacturers without R.P.M." (for "executive" management, October 5), and "British Industry under new taxation" (for "top" management, October 12). Venue is the Piccadilly hotel, London, W.1.

**BRITISH PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL**, Vintny House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. A conference on "Productivity: Technology: Change" is being held at Earls Court, London, S.W.5, November 15-19, in conjunction with the Industry '65 exhibition. Session titles are "Capital investment for technological development"; "The factory—profiting by lower costs"; "Automation"; and "Implications of Automation." Tickets for the first three (whole-day) sessions are £5 5s. each (November 16, 17, 18) and for the fourth session (November 19), £3 10s.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1: With the change in date of August Bank Holiday to the last Monday in August, the period of inactivity in the markets seems to have been further extended this year.

Very little business has been transacted during the week and prices held steady, although in most items they were scarcely tested. High testing IPECACU-ANHA was scarce on the spot and there was no improvement in the stocks of COPAIBA and PERU BALSAMS. PEPPERS were easier again but were still well above the rates ruling earlier in the year. Spot GINGER of African or Jamaican origin was firmer mainly due to the absence of Jamaican offers for shipment. Among AROMATIC SEEDS, Dutch CARAWAY and Indian CUMIN were dearer by 10s. cwt. on the spot, but Indian CELERY fell 5s. in the c.i.f. position.

In ESSENTIAL OILS the firm tone of SPEARMINT was maintained with spot holders putting up their quotations again by 5s. per lb.

The world shortage of QUININE has further affected the rates for FERRI QUININE CITRATE, which is nominally 5s. per oz. for 100-oz. lots (against 3s. 1d. recently).

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ACETIC ACID. — Per ton, in bulk: B.P.A. glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID. — One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

ADRENALINE. — (Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALGIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

AMINACRINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is £24 per kilo.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — 50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE. — Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE. — 50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C. 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

BACITRACIN. — Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZOIC ACID. — One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS. — Advanced. Prices (per kilo) are now: —

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE ...	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

BORAX. — B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £65 18s. per ton in hessian bags or £64 18s. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID. — B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CAFFEINE. — HYDRATE in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE. — Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9½d.

CALCIUM CARBONATE. — B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo. In 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilos.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent. All less 7s. cwt. if in bags.

CREAM OF TARTAR. — Home-trade: — One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

CREOSOTE. — B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRESOL. — B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo. — BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE. — B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

FUMARIC ACID. — Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt. according to container.

GALLIC ACID. — B.P., 11s. 9d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 11s. 6d.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, 33s. 7d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C. 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 10s. 8d.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID. — Per oz., 50s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. — B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. — Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheele's from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

HYDROQUINONE. — One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. — B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

IRON SALTS. — CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo. GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 1b. AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo. — QUININE CITRATE, 5s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 7d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 2d. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots; 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

MANDELIC ACID. — One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID. — B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton; 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID. — Manufacturers' rates for 4-ton lots, £153 per ton.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors per gall. — Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity: over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. LIGHT, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 8½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d. YELLOW, £94 10s. Other grades (all B.P.) at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM, or PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PHENOL. — Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt. pure crystals, 27s. 9d. per lb.

SULPHURIC ACID. — Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TANNIC ACID. — The B.P. fluffy, 9s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID. — (In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., ph 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, ph 9.9 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.



## Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kōbē No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 6d., duty paid, nominal.

ALOE. — Cape primes and Curaçao, 265s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.; CANADA: 24s. spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. Spot, 12s. nominal. PERU: 25s. spot; shipment, 24s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., nominal, spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZON.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 5s. per lb. Stocks at origin exhausted.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—ROOT is offered at 175s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 20s. per lb.; shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; 1965 peel for shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *lignea*, whole shipment, 205s., c.i.f.; selected broken, 195s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers scarce at from 20s. per lb., upwards, spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot, not quoted; shipment, 330s. per cwt., c.i.f. Mombasa for shipment, 345s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 130s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s. 3½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 20s. per lb.; black brilliant, 22s. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. 6d. landed, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea*, leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 11s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 10s., spot.

GENTIAN.—Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian, September-October shipment, split, 85s., c.i.f.; peeled, 210s. spot; African, spot, 245s. per cwt. nominal; September-October, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 400s., shipment, not quoted. Cochinchina, spot 320s.; shipment, 315s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 62s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 46s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 110s. to 115s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPCACUANHA. — High testing material short on spot, Matto Grosso for shipment, 6s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 57s. 6d. Costa Rican, 72s. spot, nominal; shipment, 0s., c.i.f. Colombian, 56s. 6d., c.i.f. for shipment.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. New crop, October shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 28s. 6d., in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 28s., c.i.f.; spot, 31s. 6d. to 32s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £265 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s; 110's, 7s. 8d.; sound unassorted, 7s.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 8s. 6½d.; 110's, 6s. 11d., b.w.p. 4s. 4d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. with Ceylon about the same price.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 7½d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 3d., spot, nominal; shipment, 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, not quoted; shipment, 310s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch firmer at 145s., duty free. CELERY.—Indian, 180s., spot sellers; shipment easier at 165s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan reported sold at 60s., duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 52s., c.i.f. Rumanian whole, 60s., c.i.f. CUMIN. Steady, Indian, 325s.; Moroccan, 330s., duty paid; shipment, Indian, 275s., c.i.f.; Moroccan, 292s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian quoted at 120s., spot; shipment, 92s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 130s., duty paid; no Indian offering on spot; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 135s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan offered at 48s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 41s., c.i.f. quoted. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 85s. according to quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment quoted at 112s. 6d., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 310s.; Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CANAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 310; shipment, 285s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 630s.; shipment, 585s., c.i.f.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb. sopt.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 6d., spot, shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

BAY.—From 45s. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for best oil are about 105s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 3s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. per lb.

CANANGA.—Spot from 45s. to 50s. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—English distilled, 450s. per lb. Indian, 430s.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £127 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 22s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 11s. 6d. per gall. including 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

DILL. — Imported is from 34s. to 39s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 20s. to 28s.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 80s.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235–£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £255 to £270 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian, new crop, 82s. 6d., spot. American, about 37s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 225s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

SPERMINT.—American oil on the spot, 50s. to 55s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 25s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, AUGUST 31: The price of CORTISONE was reduced four cents to 50 cents per gm. Quotations were reinstated for BELLADONNA LEAVES at \$1.10 per lb., up about 35 cents from the level existing before prices were withdrawn. Haitian VETIVERT OIL is lower at \$11 per lb., down 25 cents.



**Prescribers' Press**

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

**SURVEILLANCE** of notified cases of poliomyelitis occurring in England and Wales in the period 1962-64, in which the oral (Sabin) vaccine has been used, indicates that the risk, if any, of the vaccine causing serious disease is extremely small. There were 331 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis of which 278 were paralytic. Twenty patients with paralytic poliomyelitis had received oral vaccine within twenty-eight days before the onset of symptoms, but residual paralysis was found in only four cases occurring between five and twenty-eight days after vaccination—an incidence of one in 4½ million doses administered. Three of the four cases were infants. No particular batches of vaccine were implicated. It was not possible to calculate the incidence of poliomyelitis in vaccinated and unvaccinated persons because of incomplete records and because of the practice of vaccinating persons in districts where poliomyelitis was reported. It is concluded that no change in the present recommendations for the use of oral (Sabin) vaccine is justified. (*B.M.J.*, August 28, p. 504.)

"In our view there is now no indication to treat any paroxysm of arrhythmia with quinidine," report workers at King's College Hospital, London. They prefer direct-current shock but still find a small place for quinidine as a preventive of paroxysms until a safer drug is discovered. Six cases, one fatal, of syncope occurring in patients being treated with quinidine to produce sinus rhythm, are described. The cause of syncope suggested is cardiac syncope due to ventricular asystole or fibrillation. No simple relation between the dose of quinidine and the chance of syncope was found. (*B.M.J.*, August 28, p. 517.)

CONTINUATION of a previous trial for a further six months has demonstrated "beyond reasonable doubt" that Laevadosin does not dramatically modify the natural history of the Duchenne type of muscular dystrophy when given over a one-year period, report workers at the regional neurological centre, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In a letter, they state that they are not now prepared to recommend the product in the treatment of muscular dystrophy. (*B.M.J.*, August 28, p. 533.)

ADMINISTRATION of live attenuated measles virus to non-immune children stimulates the production of interferon (an antiviral protein produced by animal cells in response to a virus infection). That circulating interferon has now been shown by American workers to be associated with systemic protection against subsequent infection with vaccinia, an unrelated virus. The investigation was carried out among

children aged eleven months to three years. An experimental group was given measles vaccination followed, at varying intervals, by smallpox vaccination, while a control group received smallpox vaccination with no prior measles vaccination. Interferon levels, and the extent of primary "takes" of the smallpox vaccination were recorded. Protection conferred against vaccinia virus was found to be greatest on the tenth day after measles vaccination when circulating interferon levels were at their highest. When high-potency smallpox vaccine was used, it partially overcame the antiviral effect but the diameter of skin lesions produced was less in the study group than in the control group. (*Lancet*, August 28, p. 401.)

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- Dieldrin and Endrin. Toxicity of to bats. *Nature*, August 21.
- Methoxyflurane anaesthesia in dogs. *Vet. Rec.*, August 21.
- Modified Men. *New Scientist*, August 19.
- Anthelmintic properties of the seeds of *Psoralea Corylifolia* Linn. *Indian J. Pharm.*, July.
- Phenol. Estimation of in vaccines. *Indian J. Pharm.*, July.
- Aerosols. Compressed gases in. *Soap and Chem. Specialties*, July.
- Deodorant aerosols in plastics. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, July.
- Monoamine oxidase inhibition and reserpine. Effect of on circadian rhythm in pineal serotonin. *Science*, July 30.
- Snakebite. Treatment of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, August 2.
- Edible oils and fats. Chromatographic methods for the investigation of. *Pharm. T. Belg.*, July 28.
- A modified aseptic addition assay procedure for the measurement of serum "folic acid" activity. *Nature*, August 28.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period September 12-18	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
4711 ...	—	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anadin ...	2/60	4/84	4/120	6/121	8/148	4/120	3/90	4/130	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/44	—	1/30
Andrews liver salts...	3/75	1/30	1/30	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	5/150	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets...	—	—	—	28/196	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro ...	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	—	7/49
Bathjoys ...	3/90	2/60	—	—	3/90	2/60	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol ...	—	4/28	4/28	—	5/35	5/35	4/28	5/35	4/28	—	—	—	—	—
Bunty baby products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo ...	4/120	2/60	4/120	4/120	5/150	3/90	6/180	1/30	4/120	1/30	4/120	—	—	8/240
Dentu-creme ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	2/14	—	—	2/14
spray ...	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—
Freezone ...	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goddess hairspray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/30	1/30	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets...	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	5/75	4/60	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/45	4/60	2/30	—	5/75
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
biscuits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right Guard...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Rinstead pastilles ...	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	—	2/60
Sanatogen selected multi-vitamins ...	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/30	2/30	3/30	3/30	2/30	3/30	2/30	—	—
SR tooth-paste ...	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	5/150	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	1/30	—	3/90
Steradent ...	—	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Vitalis ...	2/90	2/90	3/135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—